The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Consideration of the Bill to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts.

The Constitutional Aspects of the Case Presented.

Further Modifications of the Tax Bill in the House.

Thirteen Millions Lost Through the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE NASHVILLE.

It is ascertained, on examination, that Capt. FOX, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, as soon as it was known that the *Nashville* had run in at Beaufort, N. C., telegraphed to every gunboat of the navy that was available to proceed forthwith to that port to prevent her escape. All urgency was expressed in his dispatches, but, by a run of ill luck that sometimes defies all human control, not one reached her destination in time to do any good.

NO PASSES TO VISIT MARYLAND.

The requirement of passes from persons visiting Maryland ceased from last Saturday.

THE STEVENS BATTERY TO BE COMPLETED.

The prospect is excellent for the passage of the bill for the completion of the Stevens Battery. The amendment of the Senate, referring the matter to the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, was merely meant as a respect to that Department, it not being contemplated that the Secretary would veto a bill deemed so important. The Secretary prefers not to have the responsibility impliedly placed on him by the language of the bill, and it is probable that he will request the amendment referring the matter to him stricken out. The Department is anxious to have everything in the way of improvement of iron-clad ships fully tested.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PORTS.

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the Treasury Agents, Collectors and Surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended for aid to the rebellion to all places occupied by our forces in the Valley States. The Secretary, in his recent letter of instruction, says:

"You will hereafter cease collecting any per centage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandise between the citizens of loyal States and the loyal citizens of insurrectionary sections of the country occupied or controlled by the forces of the United States other than the usual charge of 20 cents for each permit so granted, and you will make no charge for permits for merchandise forwarded from any place in a loyal State to anotner in the same or other like State, nor exercise any supervision over the trade between such States, except such as may be necessary to prevent supplies of any description being furnished to the insurgents. It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States."

ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY.

L. C. BAKER, for some time connected with important interests of the Government, was, to-day, appointed by the War Department a special agent to take charge of all the abandoned rebel property in Virginia. The amount is large.

A REBEL MINISTER IN PARLIAMENT.

The following is an extract from a private letter from London, to a gentleman in Washington, describing the debate in Parliament on the American question:

"MR. MASON, who was on the Tory side of the House, did not at all like the way it went. The members who were near him (MASON) say that he cheered when MR. LINDSAY, in the course of his speech, attacked Secretary SEWARD. This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember his tyrannical, insolent bearing in the United States Senate, it was sweet revenge to see him solitary and alone. During the debate only one or two men went near him."

ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Detective CORWIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrested Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of Company A, One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, yesterday, and brought him to Washington to-night. The Captain is under indictment for murder, in stabbing to death with his sword private PERLAN, of his Company, at East New-York. CORWIN will start for Brooklyn with his prisoner to-morrow.

PREFERS TO GO TO RUSSIA.

BAYARD TAYLOR has declined going with the army, and is making preparations to depart for Russia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, to be Governor of Utah; and William Slade, of Ohio, Consul at Nice; Delavan Bloodgood, Surgeon in the navy, *vice* Chase, who was placed on the retired list—beside a large number of Assistant Surgeons in that branch of the public service; also, William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Dade, William G. Staunn, William J. Saunders, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Ricersted, and John Greer, to be Chief Engineers in he navy. A number of promotions and appointments in the Marine Corps were confirmed, including Major Delancy, to be Colonel; and Major Ward Marston, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Abraham T. Nye, of California, Register of the Land Office at Stockton; Frank E. L. Eno, of Missouri, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

RETURNS TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

An order from the War Department calls attention to the very great carelessness shown by many detached officers in keeping the Adjutant-General's office advised of their movements and address, and directs the attention of officers commanding regiments, and all commanders of military departments, &c., to the subject of returns. The exceeding importance of the information derived from reports and returns, which can in no other way be obtained, obliges the Secretary of War to reiterate the existing orders upon the subject, and notify all commanding officers that these orders must in future be particularly obeyed. Justice to enlisted men who are separated from their company, requires that they should have with them the descriptive rolls showing the pay due them, their clothing accounts, and everything which would be required in settling with the Government. Should they be discharged without such papers, the men cannot receive their pay.

NO TRANSFERS TO BE MADE.

Frequent applications are made at the War Department for a change of position from the volunteer and the regular service. The Secretary of War has established the rule that no transfers of this kind will be made during the war, but that all must seek promotion in their own branch of the service.

THE DEAD OF FORT DONELSON.

C. BUTLER, of Ohio, has procured an order from the War Department, to have our scattered dead, who fell at Fort Donelson, removed to and buried within the walls of the fort.

THE TAX BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, has acted upon seventy-seven sections of the one hundred and nine of the Tax bill. The former embrace the general provisions, licenses, manufacturers' articles and products, auction sales, carriages, watches, piano-fortes, billiard tables, plate, slaughtered animals, hogs and sheep.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

Vice-President HAMLIN being absent, Mr. FOOTE was chosen President *pro tem.*

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking for the reestablishment of the armory and for work.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for emancipating the slaves.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Library, reported to the House a joint resolution for the appointment of THEODORE WOOLSEY, of Connecticut, Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of C. C. FELTON.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH A. MANSFIELD relative to the late engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Transportation. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the bill for the appointment of Lighthouse Inspectors was taken up.

The bill proposes to transfer the Lighthouses to the Revenue service, putting them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the bill. It was unwise to change a system which had been found so long to work well.

After further discussion, the bill was postponed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide a Territorial Government for Arizona.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Maine, in favor of extending pecuniary aid to the States for the emancipation of the slaves; also cordially approving of the President's Message, and declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quota of the amount; also asking Senators to vote for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in its favor.

Mr. SUMNER commenced by saying: With inexpressible delight I hail this measure, and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first installment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognized in history as one of the triumphs of civilization. At home it will be welcomed with gratitude, while abroad it will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of Slavery at the National Capital. Nobody can read that slaves were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion. And nobody can now hear that slaves are sold in the markets of Washington, beneath the eyes of the President, without confessing the scandal to liberal institutions. For the sake of justice let the scandal disappear. In early discussions of this question, there were many topics introduced, which now command little attention. It was part of the tactics of Slavery to claim absolute immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small chance of continued existence. Such a wrong, so utterly outrageous in its pretensions, could find a foothold only where it was protected from injury. Therefore, it was always insisted that petitions against its existence at the National Capital were not to be received; that it was unconstitutional to touch it even here within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and that if it were touched, it should be only under the auspices of the neighboring States of Virginia and Maryland. On these points, elaborate arguments were made; but it were useless to discuss them now. Whatever may be the opinion of individual Senators, the judgment of the country is fixed. The right of petition, vindicated by the matchless perseverance of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, is now beyond question, and the constitutional power of Congress is hardly less free from doubt. It is enough to say, on this point, that if Congress cannot abolish Slavery here, then there is no power anywhere to abolish it here, and this wrong will endure always—immortal as the Capitol itself.

But as the moment of justice approaches, we are called to meet a different objection. It is urged that since there can be no such thing as property in man—especially within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress—therefore, all now held as slaves are justly entitled to freedom, without compensation or ransom to their masters. Of course, if this question were determined according to absolute justice, it is obvious that nothing can be done to the masters, and that any money to be paid belongs rather to the slaves, who, for generations, have been despoiled of all the fruits of their industry. But it will be difficult for Congress to determine the question according to absolute justice. It must act practically in the light of existing usages, and even existing prejudices, under which such relations have assumed the character of law; nor must we hesitate at any sacrifice, provided freedom can be established.

Testimony and eloquence have been accumulated against Slavery; but on this occasion I shall confine myself precisely to the argument against its recognition at the National Capital, nor shall I wander into the discussion of other questions which are only distantly connected with it. At some other time the great question of emancipation in the States may be properly considered, together with that other question in which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) takes so great an interest, whether the freed men shall be encouraged to exile themselues to other lands or to continue their labor here at home. It is surely enough for the present to enter upon the discussion of Slavery at the National Capital; and here we are met by two inquiries, so frankly addressed by the clear-headed Senator, (Mr. POMEROY:) first, has Slavery any constitutional or legal existence at the National Capital? and, secondly, shall money be paid to secure its abolition?

It is true, there can be no such thing as property in man. If this pretension is recognized anywhere, it is another instance of the influence of custom. Slavery was then described, in its essential character, as a five-headed barbarism, having its origin, not in reason, or nature, or justice, or goodness, but simply in force, and nothing else. The force which maintains it at the National Capital is supplied by Congress. If the Constitution were rightly interpreted by a just tribunal, Slavery could not exist here, for Freedom, and not Slavery, is National. Its unconstitutionality was ably argued by Mr. CHASE, in the Senate, and HORACE MANN, in the House; and it follows, from the principle declared by Judge MCLEAN, that, in the absence of any power in the Constitution, it cannot exist, as respiration cannot exist where there is no atmosphere. This was applied by him to the Territories.

After a protracted discussion, Washington was selected as the National Capital. For a long time there was hesitation between the banks of the Delawre, the Susquehannah and the Potomac. The latter prevailed by a "compromise," carried by two votes. Maryland, by formal act, ceded the territory which now constitutes the District of Columbia, and Congress in 1801 proceeded to declare that the laws of Maryland, "as they now exist," shall continue in force. The statutes sanctioning Slavery are Colonial and ante-diluvian, and passed as early as 1795. These statutes do not attaint the blood with Slavery, except for two generations; yet it is by virtue of these provisions that slaves are still held at the National Capital. Even if they extend beyond two generations they are flagrantly inconsistent with the Constitution. Congress can exercise no powers except in conformity with the Constitution. Its exclusive jurisdiction is controlled and limited by the Constitution, out of which it is derived. Now, looking at the Constitution, we shall find, first, that there are no words authorizing Congress to establish or recognize Slavery, and, secondly, that there are positive words which prohibit Congress from the exercise of any such power. The argument, therefore, is twofold; first, from the absence of authority, and secondly, from positive prohibition. A barbarism like Slavery can have no support except in positive, unambiguous words. There is no power in the Constitution to make a king or to make a slave, and the absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than the other. But if there be no such power, then all acts of Congress sustaining Slavery at the National Capital must be unconstitutional and void. Nobody can show a phrase or word in the Constitution giving the power. If you find it there, it is simply because you make the Constitution a reflect of yourself. But if there were doubt on this point, the prohibitions of the Constitution would settle the question, among which is this: "No person shall be deprived of life, *liberty* or *property*, without due process of law." Every person now detained as a slave here is detained in violation of this prohibition. A Court properly impartial, and ready to assume that just responsibility which dignifies judicial tribunals, would at once declare Slavery impossible here, and set every slave free. The two cases are parallel. In the British case of the *Somerset*, 15,000 were set free, while here it will be only 3,000. But since Courts will not do this work, it must be attempted by Congress. If from the former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate; if from the latter, of the statesman. But shall Congress vote money? I do not hesitate, and there are two prevailing reasons: first, if not a partnership, there is at least a complicity, on the part of Congress, in Slavery here, through which the whole country has become responsible; and, secondly, it is the gentlest, quietest and surest way, and therefore the most practical. As there is no reason of policy adverse to such appropriations, so there is no objection in the Constitution. Congress may create freemen here, although it may not create slaves. But I prefer to consider the money which we vote, not as compensation, but as ransom. From time immemorial, every Government has undertaken to ransom its subjects from captivity. Unhappily, in our history, we have had occasion to do this with the sanction and coöperation of the best names in our history.

Even in our colonial days, their own white people were enslaved by the Barbary States. Algiers was the chief seat of this enormity, which found the same apologies set up for Slavery here. It was even said that the slaves in Algiers were well fed, much better than the free Christians there, and that some became indifferent to freedom. In unfolding this eventful story, I shall exhibit the direct and constant intervention of Congress for the ransom of slaves; but the story itself is an argument against Slavery. Our efforts and anxieties began immediately after the establishment of our independence. As our power seemed inadequate to compel the liberation of these people, it was attempted by ransom. But at first our Government offered only $200 a head—less than is proposed in the present bill for the redemption of slaves at the National Capital. Petitions were presented to Congress for the captives, and several interesting reports were made by the Secretary of State, in which he said that it was regarded as important that "in the first instance of redemption by the United States, our price should be fixed at the lowest point." There are also several messages of WASHINGTON on the subject, calling upon Congress "to provide what shall seem most expedient." The question stated was between war and ransom. The Senate by formal resolution advised ransom, and the President then announced, "I will proceed to take measures for the ransom of our citizens in captivity at Algiers." This important business met with many interruptions. Commodore PAUL JONES, who was intrusted with it, died. Col. HUMPHREYS was not allowed to reach Algiers. During all this time our people smarted in bondage. The country meanwhile was aroused. People of all classes vied in generous efforts. At public celebrations the toasts, "Happiness for all," and "Universal liberty" were proposed, partly in sympathy with our wretched white fellow-citizens in bonds. The story of the "Algerine Captive," reprinted in London, was the prototye of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Col. HUMPHREYS proposed to raise money by otteries. At last, by act of Congress of the 20th of March, 1794, one million dollars was appropriated for the ransom of our people, being precisely the same sum as is now proposed to be paid for ransom here. The treaty with Algiers, when obtained, was a sacrifice of pride, and not of honor, to the necessity of the occasion. But amidst all its unquestionable humiliation, it was a treaty of emancipation; nor did our people consider merely the terms on which such a good was secured. It was hailed by WASHINGTON, in a message to Congress, as "Gratifying to every feeling heart." From a document in our State papers it appears that annual appropriations, during several years, were made for this purpose, amounting to upward of $2,000,000. To all who now question the power of Congress, or the policy of exercising it, I commend this account in its various items. If we consider the population and the resources at the time, the amount is not inconsiderable. But the prowess of DECATUR was afterward enlisted to do by arms what was not completely done by ransom. Great Britain was aroused to a naval expedition which abolished Slavery in the Barbary States. And thus ended while Slavery in the Barbary States. A single brief effort of war puts an instant close to this wicked practice. In looking back upon its history, we find much to humble our pride, if we are disposed to mourn that our Government stooped to ransom those who were justly free without price; yet we cannot fail to gather instruction from this great precedent. Slavery is the same in its essential character, wherever it exists, except, perhaps, that it has received some new harshness among us. There is no argument against its validity at Algiers which is not equally strong against its validity at Washington. In both cases it is *unjust force* organized into law. But in Algiers it is not equally known that the law was unconstitutional, as it clearly was here in Washington. In the early case, Slavery was regarded by our fathers only as an existing *fact*, and it is only as an existing *fact* that it can now be regarded by us in the present case; nor is there any power of Congress, which was generally extended for these captives, which may not now be invoked for the captives in our own streets.

Mr. SUMNER concluded by saying: Mr. President, if in this important discussion, which seems to open the doors of the future, I have confined myself to two simple inquiries, it is because practically they exhaust the whole subject. If Slavery be unconstitutional in the National Capitol, and if it be right to ransom slaves, then you cannot hesitate to adopt the present bill. It is needless to enter upon other questions, important, perhaps, but irrelevant. It is necessary, also, to consider the bugbears which Senators have invoked; for all must see that they are bugbears.

If I have seemed to dwell on details, it is because they furnished at each stage instruction and support. If I have occupied time in a curious passage of history, it is because it was more apt than curious, while it afforded a mirror in which we can see ourselves. Of course, I scorn to argue the obvious truth that the slaves are as much entitled to freedom as the white slaves that enlisted the early energies of our Government. They are men, by the grace of God, and this is enough.

There is no principle of the Constitution, and no rule of justice, which is not as strong for the one as the other. In consenting to the ransom proposed, you will recognize their manhood, and if authority be needed, you will find it in the example of WASHINGTON, who did not hesitate to employ a golden key to open the house of bondage. Let this bill pass, and the first practical triumph of freedom, for which good men have longed, dying without the right—for which orators and statesmen have pleaded, will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be banished from the National Capital, this metropolis, which bears a venerated name, will be purified; its evil spirit will be cast out, its shame will be removed, its society refined, its Courts will be improved, its revolting ordinances will be swept away, and its loyalty will be secured. If you are not moved by justice to the slave, then act for our own good and in self-defence. If you hesitate to pass this bill for the blacks, then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of Slavery affects the master as much as the slave, while recent events testify that, where Slavery exists, there treason lurks, if it does not flaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion, Slavery has been constantly revealed in the conduct of the masters, and even here, in the National Capital, it has been the treacherous power which has encouraged and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed, and if the suppression here endangers Slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for the good work. For the sake of ourselves, in self-defence, and in the name of the Constitution and Justice, let it be done.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Missouri, (Union,) the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The House passed the Senate bill removing the import duties on arms imported either by States or contractors.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that S. F. BEACH is not elected a member of the House from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The leather clause of the bill was amended, as follows:

On patent or enameled leather five mills per square foot.

On patent Japanned-splits, used for dasher leather, four mills per square foot.

On patent or enameled skirting leather one and one-half cents per square foot.

On all sole and rough or harness leather, made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, five mills per pound.

On all other sole or rough leather, hemlock tanned, eight mills per pound.

On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or part with oak, one cent. a pound.

On all finished or curried upper leather, except calf-skins made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties finishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, one cent a pound.

On "bend," "butt" and harness leather, one and a half cents per pound.

On offal leather, five mills per pound.

On tarred or oil-dressed leather, two and a half cents per pound.

On tanned calf-skins, six cents each.

On morocco, goat, kid or sheep skins, curried, manufactured or finished, four per centum ad valorem, provided that the price at which such skins are usually sold shall determine their value.

On buckskins, tanned or dressed, two dollars per dozen.

On doeskins, tanned or dressed, one dollar per dozen.

On deerskins, dressed and smoked, six cents per pound.

On horse and hog skins, tanned and dressed, four per centum ad valorem.

On American patent calfskins, five per centum ad valorem.

On patent or enameled cloth three per centum ad valorem.

The following amendments were also agreed to:

On wine made of grapes, five, instead of ten cents, a gallon.

On varnish, five per centum ad valorem.

On furs of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following proviso:

"That no duty shall be collected on furs until the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain."

Mr. SPAULDING took the occasion to say, that we have lost $13,000,000 by this Treaty, owing to discriminating duties.

The Committee adopted Mr. SPAULDING'S amendment.

The tax on diamonds, emeralds and other jewelry, was put at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the clause fixing the tax on flour manufactured from wheat at 10 cents per barrel, and in like proportions for less or greater quantities put for sale in sacks or other packages, and insert a provision that flour made at any mill for customers, for their own consumption and not for sale, shall be exempt from duty. Such a tax was erroneous and affected all classes. It would be discriminating against our own people for the benefit of those who send the article into the United States from Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved as an amendment that the proposed tax shall not go into effect so long as the Reciprocity treaty continues in force.

Mr. SPAULDING opposed this, because it would create a class of men who would interest themselves in keeping this odious treaty in operation, in order that their flour might not be taxed. He intended to take steps at an early day for the abolition of this treaty, by introducing a resolution requesting the President to give the required notice for its termination.

The paragraph in relation to flour was then stricken out.

The tax on cloth and all textile fabrics was fixed at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.) offered the following as a new paragraph to the bill:

"That on and after the 1st of May, a tax of one cent per pound be charged on all cotton held or owned by any person or company."

Mr. KELLOGG said that this tax will about [illegible] per centum and was the only way by which the South would be burdened with taxation, cotton really being their element of strength.

The amendment of Mr. KELLOGG was adopted.

An amendment altering the piano-forte clause, so as to include organs and melodeons kept for use or hire, and fixing the tax at from fifty cents to six dollars, according to value, was adopted.

The tax on pleasure yachts was fixed at from six to twenty dollars each.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the tax on dogs of any kind be $1 each.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. MALLORY moved to except pointers, setters, lap, poodle, and all other valuable dogs.

Mr. WRIGHT suggested the adoption of the following proviso:

"That the tax on dogs shall not take effect until after the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain."

This proposition excited considerable laughter.

Mr. MALLORY'S motion and Mr. WRIGHT'S proviso were rejected.

An ineffectual motion was made to strike out the entire section relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep. The section remains as originally reported.

The next section was amended by adding the following proviso:

"That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue may make further rules and regulations for ascertaining the accurate number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered, liable to taxation under this bill."

Here the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SKIRMISH NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

TWO UNION LADIES TAKEN PRISONERS BY STEWART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

On Sunday afternoon, we learn from the Washington *Republican*, a detachment of STEWART'S Virginia Cavalry made a dash at the residence of a Union lady named TENNANT, who lives about a mile and a half from Difficult Creek, and about six miles from the Chain Bridge. While engaged in ransacking and pillaging the residence of Mrs. TENNANT they were discovered by a portion of Col. BAYARD'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, who at once charged down upon them, when quite a smart engagement ensued, which resulted in the hasty flight of the rebel cavalry, but not before they had secured Mrs. T. and her daughter, whom they conveyed away in Mr. TENNANT'S buggy, into which they had previously harnessed the horse for that purpose. The only casualty to Col. BAYARD'S Cavalry in the skirmish was the wounding of one soldier, who was conveyed to the city the same night.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Successful Attack upon Guerillas at Warrensburgh—A Colonel and a Captain Captured, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

Information has been received at headquarters that a detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry, under Capt. THOMPSON, overtook the Guerrilla band of Col. PARKER, in the night of the 29th, about ten miles west of Warrensburgh. Fifteen rebels were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners; among the latter are Col. PARKER and Capt. WALTON. Our loss was two killed and several wounded.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED BY GEN. CURTIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

Gen. CURTIS has issued the following special order, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Southwest, March 26:

CHARLES MORTON, HAMILTON KENNEDY and ALEXANDER LEWIS, colored men, formerly slaves employed in the rebel service, and taken as contraband of war, are hereby confiscated, and, not being needed for the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, without let or hindrance, and are forever emancipated from the service of their masters, who allowed them to aid in the efforts to break up the Government and laws of our country.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 30, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, March 31.

The weather here to-day is unpleasant and rainy.

The steamer *King Philip* arrived from Washington this afternoon, with Vice-President HAMLIN on board, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators, Representatives and invited guests. The party will return to-morrow.

There is no news.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

Reception of President Lincoln's Emancipation Message in England.

FAVORABLE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Additional French Troops Going to Mexico.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Consols 93 7-8 a 94 for Money.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 31.

The *Jura*, from Liverpool at 1.30 P. M., of the 20th, and Londonderry, 21st inst., arrived here at 6 P. M. She brings 174 passengers.

The *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 19th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Message had attracted much attention in England. There is little time yet for comment.

The Liverpool *Post* says there can be no doubt it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, *and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause.*

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"*It is the most important news since the split* The President's avowed object is to recover to the Union the Border States. The proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and *is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war.* We may hope others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers, until something acceptable has been put forth. *The only reply of the South to President Lincoln has been a resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all the cotton and tobacco* that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. In every point of view the proposal of the President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is."

RUSSELL'S correspondence to the *Times* is again dated from Washington, and comes down to March 3. He says the weather has prevented Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance. He praises the constancy and tenacity of the Confederates. He says the Northern troops were getting weary of war, and clamorous for furloughs.

The magistrates of Sunderland have issued a warrant for the apprehension of FREDERICK COLBORN CURTIS, said to be a General in the National Army, who two years ago, left his wife and six children chargeable on the parish of Sunderland.

[illegible] the Confederate Rams *Sumter* and *Nashville*, the Federal vessels *Tuscarora*, *Ino* and *Kearsarge* were at Algeciras. The Lieutenant of the *Sumter*, and Ex-United States Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, were transferred from the *Ino* to the *Harvest Home*, bound for Boston. It is said they were put in irons.

The proceedings in Parliament, on the 19th, were unimportant.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 19th. The Directors' report was adopted. Hopeful views were entertained. It was announced that Lord PALMERSTON would receive a deputation from the Company on the subject the following week.

The marine statistics show that, in five months, ending January 31, about thirty-six vessels, laden with flour and grain, from America for England, were lost. The total cargoes exceeded 700,000 bushels.

FRANCE.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico, and a new brigade was to leave Toulon on the following week. Camps at Chalons and Lyons were to be opened earlier than usual.

The Bourse was dull, but rather firmer.

ITALY.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had another long interview with RATAZZI, and had postponed his departure from Turin for a few days.

It was rumored that FARINI had accepted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AUSTRIA.

Great precautions were being taken by the Austrian Government on the Venetian frontier. The advanced posts had been doubled, and the garrison augmented. Troops had also been posted along the line of the Po. The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vicenza. A chaplain and two officers of the Austrian fleet were arrested at Mantua, on suspicion of being partisans in the Italian cause.

PRUSSIA.

The Democratic Press of Germany were denouncing most bitterly the appointment of Prince HOHENLOHE as President of the Prussian Council, owing to his retrograde principles.

GREECE.

All the cannon of the insurgents have fallen into the hands of the royal troops. A small garrison in Syra was captured, and order restored at that place. The insurgents at Nauphia asked for an amnesty and armistice for 24 hours, which was granted.

Constantinople advices say that a corps of observation, consisting of 20,000 Turkish troops, have been dispatched to the Grecian frontier.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

PARIS, Friday, March 21.

Rentes have advanced to 69f. 90c.

The Corps Legislatif has adopted the address to the Emperor, with but nine dissentient votes.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 21.

The *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The Extraordinary Japanese Embassadors, deputed to visit the various countries of Europe, arrived at Suez on the 20th.

ROME, Tuesday, March 18.

The Pope has been ill for the past week. His strength has been much prostrated, and he has suspended his audiences.

LONDON, Friday, March 21.

There was a heavy fall of snow in England on Thursday night.

Thursday's Bank return shows an important addition to the bullion and reserve. The *Times* (City article) says English funds were quiet but firm yesterday.

The Society for the propagation of commercial reform in France, have unanimously voted it inexpedient to repeal all duties on raw materials employed in building and fitting ships, and assimilate all flags in regard to customs and duties.

United States fives are quoted at 76 to 77.

Funds on the 19th were dull, and an eighth lower. The discount market was easy, and the demand light. Gold flows to the Bank in large quantities. There is some expectation of an early reduction of the Bank minimum. Funds were rather firmer on the 20th.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 20.

COTTON—Sales three days 10,000 bales, including 5,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged, but closed with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull and downward. Wheat active; Red Western, 10s. 9d.@11s.; 11s. 6d.; Red Southern, 11s. 9d.@11s. 11d.; White Western, 12s. 6d., White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. Corn tending upward; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—Steady. The same authorities report Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon active and firm. Tallow quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Ashes quiet; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 32s. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Resin dull; Common, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 19.

BREADSTUFFS still declining. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. TEA dull and unchanged. RUM quiet, but steady. TALLOW firm, at 46s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm, at 36s. 6d.

Erie shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 42¾ discount. Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for Money.

LATEST—VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 21.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 29,000 bales, including 4,250 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. Prices have advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d. ₱ ℔. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the advance.

The stock in port is estimated at 463,500 bales, of which 150,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but steady, except Wheat, which tends downward, and quotations barely maintained.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 21.

Consols, for money, 93¾@94. Illinois Central Shares, 42¾ discount. Erie, 23¾. The Bullion in the Bank has increased £321,000.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Bienville at Washington—A Skirmish at Mosquito Inlet—A Number of Men Killed and Wounded—Dispatch from Commodore Dupont.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 31.

The gunboat *Bienville* arrived at the Navy-yard wharf this morning, having left San Augustine on the 25th. She brings the bodies of Capt. BUDD, of the *Penguin*, and of Capt. MATHER, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet.

When the *Bienville* left, the general impression was that the people of Florida were returning to their loyalty, and the rebel troops had either all left, or were making their way to other Southern States. The only place where any formidable opposition to the National troops was made was at Mosquito Inlet, and that only on small boats from the *Penguin* and *Henry Andrews*. Eight of our forces were killed and wounded. The extent of casualties on the rebel side has not been ascertained.

Flag-Officer DUPONT has sent the following dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, OFF MOSQUITO INLET, FLA., Monday, March 24, 1862.

SIR: I have to report to the Department some casualties that have occurred to officers and men belonging to two of the vessels of my fleet—casualties as painful as they were unexpected—but the loss of the gallant lives has expiated the error of judgment which enthusiastic zeal had induced.

The Department was informed, after the capture of Fernandina, that so soon as I could take possession of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, I would give my attention to Mosquito Inlet, and your notice of the latter, which, according to my information, required for the introduction of arms transported from English ships and steamers, at the British colony of Nassau, into small vessels of light draft.

I accordingly ordered the *Penguin*, Acting Lieut.-Commanding T. A. BUDD, and the *Henry Andrew*, Acting-Master S. W. MATHER, to proceed to this place, the latter to cross the bar, establish an inside blockade, capture any rebel vessels there, and guard from incendiarism large quantities of live oak timber on the Government land, cut and ready for shipment, to which the Department had called my attention. On reaching here myself, on the 22d, I was boarded by the Executive Officer of the *Penguin*, and informed that Lieut.-Commanding BUDD, with Acting-Master MATHER, had organized an expedition from the two vessels and had moved southward through the inland passage, leading into Mosquito Lagoon, passing Smyrna with four or five light boats, carrying in all some 48 men. Soon after this report, which I heard with anxiety, the results were developed. It appears that after going some 15 or 18 miles without any incident, and while on their return, and within sight of the *Henry Andrew*, the order of the line being no longer observed, the two commanding officers quite in advance, landed under certain earthworks which had been abandoned, or never armed, near a dense grove of live oak, with underbrush. A heavy and continuous fire was unexpectedly opened upon them from both these covers. Lieut.-Commanding BUDD, and Acting-Master MATHER, with three of the five men composing the boat's crew, were killed. The remaining two men were wounded and made prisoners. As the other boats came up they were also fired into and suffered more or less. The rear boat of all had a howitzer, which, however, could not be properly secured or worked, the boat not being fitted for the purpose, and could therefore be of little use. The men had to seek cover on shore, but as soon as it was dark, Acting-Master's Mate MELVROSE returned to the boats; brought away the body of one of the crew, who had been killed, all the arms, ammunition, and flag; threw the howitzer into the river, passed close to the rebel pickets, who hailed, but elicited no reply, and arrived safely on board the *Henry Andrew*.

On hearing of this unlooked event, I directed Commander TOWNS to send off the launch and cutters of this ship to the support of the *Andrew*. The boats crossed the bar at midnight, and the next morning the vessel was hauled close up to the scene of the late attack, but no enemy could be discovered.

The bodies of Lieut. BUDD and Acting Master MATHER were received under a flag of truce, and the commanding officer, a Capt. BIRD, who had come from a camp at a distance, made some show of courtesy by returning papers and a watch, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare, for these were the very troops that with sufficient force, means and material for a respectable defence, had ingloriously fled from St. Augustine on our approach.

I inclose a copy of my instructions to Acting Lieut. BUD

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Speech of Gov. Gen. Andrew Johnson, Delivered on Saturday, at the Capitol.

From the Nashville Patriot, 25th.

At the hour of 11½ o'clock, Gov. JOHNSON took his stand at the Speaker's desk of the Representatives' Hall, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to-day under extraordinary circumstances, which, I presume, is understood by all. I am not in the habit of making a long exordium; but, in my crude way, I desire to address you in the spirit of one who feels a deep interest in your destinies.

What I have to say I will begin by calling your attention to the time when I made my valedictory address as Chief Executive of your State. When I made that address, I feel sure my fellow-citizens will testify to the truth that the affairs of the gubernatorial office had been faithfully administered, and that I yielded its honors in a state of undisturbed repose upon the bosom of Peace.

How have matters of State been disposed of since that period? I surrendered all the powers of the Executive, and laid them down, unimpaired, at your feet. Peace, with all its attendant happiness, pervaded the Commonwealth then. How is it now?

I have returned to address you, and ask your attention to the perilous and extraordinary condition of things now. When I quitted the gubernatorial chair, prosperity reigned throughout your State. What condition do we find the country in now? Look out, and see what is to be found. When you extend your vision over the vast boundary of this beloved country, what do you find? You see men armed in all the appointments of war; you look upon battle-fields, and see fellow-countrymen bleeding. Why all this? And why I not inquire what it has been for? Why is it that fathers are disconsolate, that mothers and sisters bear the impress of grief and sorrow? Why is this disgrace brought upon a contented and happy people? Why is our beautiful land—the asylum of the oppressed of every clime—bathed in human blood? I hope you will keep up the inquiry. Why all this? Four years ago I left my beloved State quiet and happy; her free sons and lovely daughters had not a dream of disorder. I return to-day in the midst of civil war and the camp—in the sound of cannon roar and in the view of glittering bayonets. Again I ask, why all this? Sisters, mothers, fathers—I intend to ask you something, and call upon you to hold the guilty responsible for shedding innocent blood.

You know that it has been said, and said to me, that this is an unjust war—that the United States is unjustifiably prosecuting war against the South. It is said the South is carrying on the war for rights—Southern rights. Who ever sought to abridge their rights? The Government has never ceased to respect and foster its national structure. Our pride knows no East, no West, no North, no South—it is purely national in its character.

The inquiry runs along, and what is the conclusion reached? They complain of lost rights; say they have been deprived of just and constitutional rights in the Territories; and for their restitution they have gone to war. Permit me to make an inquiry—in no offensive sense, but simply that I may be understood —another inquiry of mothers, whose hearts are bleeding for the slaughter of a dear son; of sisters, who pass their days in comfortless solitude, because a fond brother sleeps far away upon the battle plain. It is ask. What right of the South has been denied? What privilege withheld? what prerogative lost, under the Constitution and laws of the United States? What one? Can you tell? Can you point it out? Can you take the Constitution, and call attention to any right there guaranteed which you have lost? Can you see it—smell it—taste it—feel it? You may ask all your faculties, and cannot tell what right has been lost.

What excuse, then, is there for all this turmoil of war? What has the South lost, under the Constitution, that palladium of our liberties, framed by the patriot fathers of another century? Slavery is the remedy. Where has the institution of Slavery been invaded? Can any one tell? In what I have to say, I shall be pointed; address myself to your brains and hearts, to your judgment and patriotism. I can boast of no power of speech; but when I feel that truth and right are on my side, I am emboldened to speak with confidence. In this connection, permit me to remark that since this excitement in reference to Slavery, because I and others have determined to stand firm to our faith in self-government, we have been denominated as traitors. We declared faithfully to support the Constitution, and because we stood by that sacred instrument, we have been denounced as traitors. The Constitution defines treason to be, levying war against the Government—adhering to the enemy in time of war. I, who was the sworn representative of the people, had registered an oath in Heaven to support the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. Because we stand for the Constitution, advocate and maintain the integrity of the Government of our fathers, for which the purest and best men shed their blood; because we use our energies in subserving the great and unshaken principles of the American Constitution, conceived by men who united in their characters the soul of honor, wisdom and prudence, with WASHINGTON at their lead; because we work for the preservation, in the hearts of our children, of those patriots and soldiers who bravely met privations and death—sleeping under inclement skies, and rising with the morning to push on their standards, braving every peril and sacrifice—to achieve our independence; because we dare stand by them; because we have espoused their deathless principles, we are denounced as traitors. If it be treason to stand by one's country, I am here to-day a traitor in your presence.

I was making the inquiry, "Why all this?" I direct your attention to some facts in our history. In the fall of 1860, you remember the memorable contest for the Presidency. Three candidates were put before the people—BELL, BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS. A fourth was nominated—Mr. LINCOLN. What position did he take? I ask of Mr. BELL's friends. What position did he occupy? "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." What did Douglas mean, I propose? How did BRECKINRIDGE stand? If there is a Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas man present, let me ask him for a sincere and frank confession of his doubts, under the unprecedented aspect of things, as presented in the disunited ranks of all parties at this period. I was a Breckinridge Democrat. You remember I made a speech on Broad-street. I did not take ultra grounds; many of my friends were displeased. My belief was that BRECKINRIDGE was a more eligible man than BELL; that, from his well-known position in the eyes of the nation, he could defeat and put down secession. He was, consequently, a stronger man in the South than DOUGLAS, while it was agreed that DOUGLAS was stronger at the North. We had reason to hope that a combination of their strength would overthrow LINCOLN. I took the ground, notwithstanding, that, should Mr. BELL be elected, the country would be reconciled. The election passed by, and Mr. LINCOLN was chosen to fill the Presidency. I resolved to acquiesce in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. If his administration should prove good and satisfactory, there would be no need of dissatisfaction: if bad, disparaging to any part of the Government, turn him out. This would be our remedy, and the most effectual. I was not for breaking up this Government because, forsooth, the aims of any set of politicians had miscarried. If we are to have revolution upon such such a pitiful pretext, what stability of Government do we possess? To yield to the displeasure of a certain set or party, so far as to partition a political structure of such grandeur as ours, would be to follow in the footsteps of distracted Mexico. I told my countrymen to give LINCOLN a fair chance; if he sought to invade their rights or compress their freedom, elect another—the ballot-box and not the sword was the instrument to wield.

In the support of BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidency, I had labored through a fatiguing canvass, exposing myself to all the unpleasantness of travel, and the exhaustion of declamation. I was enlisted in his fortunes for the sake of my country. I believed him to be the safest for the crisis; and I can produce evidences from many sources to justify the belief. Threats were boldly made to destroy the country if BRECKINRIDGE should not be elected. To avoid the calamity, I would make the sacrifice of my health—nay, my life, my all.

Bell men, how can you justify yourselves for the part you are enacting in this bloody drama? Let me ask Douglas supporters, How could you go off into the Disunion camp? I was a witness of the reign of terror which followed the defeat of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, and when the election was over I repaired to Washington. It was there that BRECKINRIDGE showed the cloven foot. South Carolina was basely and adroitly attempting to dissolve the Union. I saw BRECKINRIDGE, and conversed with him; told him the people were all disappointed; that we had all been caught in a snap; Secessionists would break up the Union. Said he, "Would you coerce a State?" I replied, "It is our duty to save the Government." "Will you coerce?" he demanded. "Don't repeat the abbreviation," I rejoined. "We are obliged to sustain the laws when disregarded, they should be enforced. If South Carolina would defy the power of the Government, and attempt to extend the defection to other States, duty compelled us to assert the majesty of the law, and enforce its provisions. Whether it is to operate upon one man or a State, enforce the law. If the Government does not possess the power to protect its laws from wanton violation, it is no Government at all. The first thing impressed upon my mind when a boy, was the sacredness, the inviolableness of my country's laws. The soul of liberty is the love of law. If this be so, and you have no authority to enforce, you have no law to protect the weak and defy the strong.

What rights have been wrested from you? Has your family been interfered with? What does it amount to? Remember that families make communities, communities make counties, and counties make States. Preserve the whole; carefully guard its important unity. Commit no encroachments upon its interests, lest the fabric tumble, like a rope of sand, into ruins.

My interview with BRECKINRIDGE—it was like an iceberg in my bosom. To Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, I said: Sir, your strength has failed to satisfy the country. I said he: "I am disappointed in my calculations; I firmly believed myself capable of carrying the Border States." Are you willing to disunite the States because of Mr. LINCOLN's success, and because disconcerted South Carolina agitates the subject? To this question BRECKINRIDGE replied in *ad captandum* slang about subjugation and the horrors of a civil conflict, convincing me that he had gone into the arms of disunion. We separated. I turned back on him and said: You deceived me then—that was your fault; but when you deceive me again, it will be mine. (Laughter.)

Let me ask Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas men what was left for them to do? There was but one duty unperformed. What rights have you not been protected in? I entreated them to be prepared now to come forward as a band of brothers, gather around the altar of our country, with the Constitution, and swear that all shall sink, but preserve the Government.

In returning to my native State, I offer the olive branch in one hand, and the Constitution in the other. With me and for it I have come to perish, if needs be; to pour out my blood a free libation for its preservation. The Federal Government is made responsible for this war by the men who have entailed its horrors upon the country by crying out that their pretended rights are gone. Let us forget all prejudices, and see the question as it is.

The Slavery question is a mere pretext for the present state of the country. Knowing that fifteen States are interested in the institution, the ambitious and disappointed partisans of the South have thought by this means to irritate the people, and promote their own selfish machinations.

What pledge have I ever made and not fulfilled—what obligations have I broke, that I deserve to be denounced and persecuted? It is you, who have countenanced this rebellion, that are in the wrong. I merit not your anger for lifting my voice for the perpetuity of our Government. I have not deserted the old principles that underlie our Constitution. You are at fault. I have never deviated from the beaten track.

In 1832 I remember to have read the proclamation of President JACKSON; felt that it contained the only doctrine to secure the preservation of the Government. It was sustained by those master statesmen, WEBSTER, CLAY and JACKSON. I stand now as they stood in the first storm of State; and for this I am persecuted. Do not be angry, but come up, show your manhood, acknowledge the error of your purpose, and resolve to support the United States Government—the greatest and best fabrication of God and man.

In 1832—the year of nullification—JACKSON wrote a letter to Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia. I invite your attention to it. What did he say? There existed an effort to break up the Government. It is now twenty-nine years; and, were it possible, many of you differed with him then; none can differ now. Were it possible for Old Hickory to return among us, what would be his treatment of Southern traitors, is illustrated in the answer of an old man who knew and loved him well. "If the 'stars and bars' should be planted over the General's grave, what would he say?" I would expect to see the old man jump from his grave, and order the last traitor to be ignominiously hung!

[Gov. JOHNSON, at this point, made some beautiful allusions to the illustrious dead.]

I was going to say, that if what is now transpiring could be made known to the slumbering hero and statesman—his sensitiveness so acute, his love of justice so uncontrollable—he would rise from the tomb, and, in thunder tones, declare the "Union must and shall be preserved."

I hold in my hand the original manuscript letter. He tells CRAWFORD that if he had had time, he would have put nullification down. Tariff was the pretext then. He shows that the tariff embraced principles only in consonance with the Constitution. He proves the real object to have been disunion.

As the tariff was a pretext in 1842, the Slavery or negro question is the pretext now. How do the facts stand? When we come to examine, look at the proceedings of the last Congress. What was the true phase of the times? A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced. The Southern Senators, including BENJAMIN, TOOMBS, IVERSON, and a list of others, pretended that if the measure passed, the South would not be satisfied. They desired everything else but compromise. Senator CLARK offered an amendment which he believed would be acceptable to the South. I had critically kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguise their real intentions, when the vote was put on CLARK'S amendment—mark well—only fifty-five ballots were recorded. The amendment was adopted by two votes, thus defeating the original compromise. Who is responsible for this work of destruction? Six Southern Senators refusing to record their votes. If the Crittenden compromise had been adopted, they would have been deprived of a pretext for their treason. JUDITH BENJAMIN, a sneaking, Jewish, unconscionable traitor, was seated at my side when the vote was being taken. I told him it was his duty to come to the relief of the country by voting upon this important proposition. He sneeringly answered that "when he wanted my advice he would make the request." I said, you are a Senator, and I demand that your vote be recorded. With six others, he contrived to defeat the measure by slipping out. They wanted no compromise. This, then, has caused the present difficulties? These six Senators destroyed the compromise, upon which they based revolution. Let us examine ourselves, gentlemen, and females, too, that we may arraign the guilty ones at the shrine of public suffering. Did LINCOLN dissolve the Union? Did Republicans distract and divide our nation? No. Who, then are to blame? Men, who in themselves were capable of averting the storm, and yet cried there was no hope for the South—no escape from subjugation!

You know the clamor has been raised that the non-slaveholding States would amend the Constitution, so as to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. On the 20th of December, South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession—took Fort Moultrie—revolution commenced. Soon after South Carolina went out, seven other States followed. Their argument was, that the Free States would interfere with their peculiar institution by legislation.

By the withdrawal of these States, the power was conferred upon Congress so to legislate. Having the power, did they amend the Constitution? No. While they had the power, and fourteen Southern Senators were not there to say three-fourths does so and so, instead of legislating, what do they do? I ask for letting justice be done, though the Heavens fall. They come forward with an amendment *forbidding* any interference with Slavery where it exists. The amendment was passed by a vote of two-thirds. Why did not you Tennesseeans take it up, instead of being governed by a petty tyrant?

I wish to pay my respects to gentlemen who have been deprived of their rights in the Territories. We have had some clamorous harangues about rights; the most of them have proceeded from noisy dissolutionists, who never owned a negro; they have been terribly disturbed. I myself owned a few—only seven—and I expect they cost me more labor than those who owned a hundred.

During the last session of Congress three Territorial bills were passed, and afterward an amendment was adopted taking the power away from Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. The three bills organizing the Territories of Dacotan, Nevada and Colorado provide that the Legislature shall have no power to interfere with the private property of citizens; deems slaves to be private property; that no tax shall be laid on him (the citizen) to drive him out of the Territories.

How much of the question is left for Secessionists? Their Senators defeated a proposition, offered in a spirit of fairness and cordiality, and which, if accepted, would have restored the Government, and no blood would have flowed upon our consecrated soil.

What rights have they lost? Can they tell? I point them to the Territorial bills and amendment. There is a party in existence who want dissolution and a Southern Confederacy. Slavery is the hobby. SUMNER wants the Government broke. Abolitionists hold that if Slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues, Slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why? Abolition is dissolution; dissolution is secession; one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy, the other save Slavery.

If the Southern Senators were sincere, all their apprehensions about LINCOLN showed a wonderful lack of sagacity. When Mr. LINCOLN came into power, on the 4th of March, he had six of a majority against him. He was powerless for evil. He could not form his Cabinet without our approval; he could not send a Minister to a foreign Court—we had the power to reject treaties entered into by Envoys; he could not send a Consul abroad. LINCOLN could not buy bread and meat without our cooperation. Where was the danger, then? Why not remain and control his action? Hence, all pretext for the crime of secession is unreasonable and silly.

In this connection, I must be permitted to repeat that, after establishing the truth, that negroes have been the excuse for all the scenes of domestic butchery and the confused scenes of war which have darkened the history of 1861-62, the authors of this commotion had in view some startling conspiracy.

Something underlies their conduct, showing Slavery to be nothing more than a pretext. I was taught, in my earliest days, to believe the United States capable of self-government; but a certain portion of the North and South repudiate that doctrine. The great boast or the Secessionists was, if the Government would permit them to separate peaceably, after the prostration, demoralization, and combined horrors of a vigorous war, the country would submit, and let them revel in the elegance of their stolen treasures.

Who is JEFF. DAVIS? How long has it been since he so scurrilously impugned the courage of those gallant, never-yielding sons of Tennessee, who sought the palm of victory or a soldier's grave on the distant plains of Mexico? Why, you, the fathers, mothers, sons and brothers of those brave spirits, have been taught to believe their calumniator is the very essence of all that is great, glorious and wise. JEFF. DAVIS is the ungrateful beneficiary of the United States. He was taken by the Government, educated for the service and honor of the country. He was taught the military science, and was sent forth with the sword of his country to vindicate her cause. Now, when installed as the chief of an ungodly rebellion, we find him lifting, with sacrilegious hands, the same glittering sword. Are you prepared to make him your leader? Are you willing to bow your necks to the heel of usurpation of JEFF. DAVIS, a traitor to his country and his God, engaged in the most diabolical purpose that ever disgraced the life of man?

What kind of a Government do they want to establish? The organs of secession are boldly taking ground for a protectorate. They wish to become the subjects of Great Britain. I love woman—contemn the wretch who does not; but my love for woman would never permit me, or the good people of this State, to become the slaves of Queen VICTORIA. There are ten thousand women in the United States, all her equals, but not superiors. Her Majesty deserves our love, but we cannot tolerate foreign admistration. They talk loudly, too, of a Dictator. The Press is industriously laboring in this behalf. The Richmond Examiner and Augusta Chronicle, which I hold in my hand, are its strongest advocates. They are wasting ammunition on dead ducks. (Laughter.)

Would you like to live under the dictatorship of ISHAM G. HARRIS? The Memphis *Bulletin* supports this preposterous idea. Harris, King! Great God! ISHAM G. HARRIS! I think I know the man. (Laughter.) He brought upon Tennessee all the anarchy and confusion now surging over our commonwealth. And yet, the people exclaim, let us have HARRIS for our King! Think of it! ISHAM G. HARRIS to be your master—the King, Dictator of Tennessee! Where is this self-constituted despot? On the first tramp of loyal soldiers upon this soil, he fled from the State and people. Think of it! I-s-h-a-m G. HARRIS your master—my master! He should not be my slave! (Laughter.)

The time will speedily come when the justly indignant people will hurl this band of traitors from their tottering eminence, and turn them over to the rigid tribunal of justice.

What more do we find? When the Provisional Congress was in session at Montgomery, SPRATT, of South Carolina, sent in a protest to that clause in their Constitution inhibiting the African Slave-trade. SPRATT presented, as his basis and theory of Government for the South, the formation of a slave Republic. He said this was the only true basis of Government; that we should have no man interested unless he owns slaves; if it is right to exclude States, let the non-slaveholding be rejected. Hence, we see where we are swinging. Can slave-owners take better care of Government than those who own none? Why change the Government?

Turn to the South Carolina Legislature. What do we find in the organic law of that State? No man is eligible to a seat in the Legislature unless he owns ten negroes and a corresponding amount of land. This is a law of the State looked upon as the great leader in the whole affair. No man, it matter not how gifted with the attributes of a legislator, is entitled to a seat unless he happens to be the owner of ten slaves and their value in land. See where we are traveling. Those of you who don't own any slave property are starting down there to get your rights! They say I couldn't look in! I own seven slaves—less than the required number. [Laughter.] Is this the plan? I have made the experiment, and have learned to love self-government.

I believe that slaves should be in subordination, and will live and die so believing. What constitutes a State?—the political body; not the most stately and magnificent public edifices—not the grandest scenery or the most luxurious fields; but men, high-minded, honorable men, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. So believing, I expect ever to stand—so, too, the people of Tennessee will stand. An infatuation has swept over the land as a poisonous epidemic—a frightful delusion; the senses of the people have been turned, and they find themselves in open resistance to the mandates of liberty. But Heaven has willed that the light of morning shall return, and before its effulgent splendor all delusive phantoms will disappear, and reason will once more resume her queenly empire.

Having made the inquiry, What rights have you lost? Go and look upon the battlefields, and there, in the midst of bleaching bones and crimsoned sod, ask yourselves, Who are responsible? I have a few words to address to those who are responsible for this war. I have shown that there is no cause. What is secession? It may be traced to the creation of the world, and found to be the origination of sin. Yes, secession crept into the world in the Garden of Eden. The serpent's wiles there deceived and beguiled our first parents. It introduced the poison of secession into the minds of our mother and father. When the act was done, they seceded, and hid themselves. Secession, then, made its appearance with the advent of the world. South Carolina went out, and ran up, in lieu of the revered banner of freedom, the Palmetto flag, or rag, Louisiana seceded, and joined in with—what? the Pelican, (said to have a great capacity for swallowing—like the Southern Government.) [Laughter.] Alabama followed, hauled down the old flag, and displayed a banner adorned with a serpent. Here we see that Secession was introduced by the serpent, and the serpent is at its end. The hideous monster, thanks to the giant strength of our cause, is about to be crushed out.

Who commenced the war? On the 20th of December it was commenced by the secession of South Carolina. Did the United States make the attack? Had the iron-willed JACKSON been at the helm instead of the imponent, truckling old man of Wheatland, BUCHANAN, he would have kept South Carolina.

But BUCHANAN let the flame go on—permitted the stream to widen, and stood by with folded arms and silent tongue, without an effort to arrest the evil. South Carolina went out, and what did she do? Maj. ANDERSON retired to Fort Sumter—a pen in the ocean. Rebel troops were mustered, and Castle Pinkney and Fort Moultrie were garrisoned by them. They erected several batteries and breastworks, and commenced the siege of Sumter. An unarmed vessel, the *Star of the West*, was dispatched with provisions to the relief of the starving defenders of Sumter. She was fired into by the rebel guns, and driven from the harbor. Who commenced the war? Did the United States begin the war? The ladies will give the answer to this question. BEAUREGARD was called to South Carolina to take command of her levied troops, and erected works to reduce the fort, to which Maj. ANDERSON had removed his men.

On the 11th of April, BEAUREGARD held a consultation with Major ANDERSON, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Major ANDERSON, who had the honor of his Government in his keeping, and feeling the responsibility resting upon him, would not accede to the summons; that his supplies would soon give out, and he would be forced to starve or capitulate. This did not satisfy BEAUREGARD; PRYOR, of Virginia, was not satisfied. The Virginia Legislature was in session; PRYOR dispatched a member of that body that "in one hour by the Shrewsbury clock, Fort Sumter will be ours." On the 12th, they opened their batteries on the starving garrison of Fort Sumter. The fort was soon in flames, and the men had to fall upon their faces to prevent suffocation. Major ANDERSON surrendered.

Who began the war? Is the Union responsible for it? On the 12th a dispatch was sent to Montgomery, announcing the fall of Sumter. A serenade to President DAVIS was gotten up. He was called on for a speech, but pleaded unwell. But the people were addressed by prominent fire-eaters, who excited their hearers to a pitch of fatal enthusiasm. Glowing pictures of conquest and glory were painted in all the attractive characters of speech. "By the first of May," said they, "the Confederate flag will wave over the Capitol at Washington." On the 2d of March the Provisional Congress passed an act, calling for more men to invade the Capitol.

After all this, President LINCOLN, on the 15th of April, issued his proclamation for 75,000 men, declaring his purpose of retaking the forts, and ordering the rebels to disperse. For this, the capital was to be invaded. In compliance with his duty as the head of the nation, he called for men to rally to the support of the laws. You are asked to join the Southern Confederacy, and to offer the blood of your sons upon the polluted altar of treason. Your Government is called upon to get back by war that which belongs to the nation in common, and which the treasure of all sections has contributed to purchase.

We begin to see where the responsibility rests. I have seen regiments pass through my own county delirious with the idea of fighting the Yankees, and exclaiming, "O, we'll have the Capital in a week, sure." [Laughter.] You are called on to do what? Join a band of rebels—to engage in the height of wickedness, the most diabolical scheme that ever had conception. Yet, it is LINCOLN's war—an Abolition war. In justice to the Free States, let me tell you that they are prosecuting this war upon no other principle than the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union. I know what I speak—have been in the Free States. They wish you to submit to law. They come in the name of the Constitution, and when obedience is yielded, war will be at an end. When this is so, I welcome the Union hosts as patriots and saviors. I know what they come for—no other purpose than to reëstablish the authority of the Government, and to reinstate the glorious symbol of Liberty beneath which our fathers marched to battle, that we might have a Government worth maintaining.

It is very easy to talk about Lincolnites. I have shown you who they are. Go through their regiments, and your inquiries will be answered so as to set at rest all doubt. I have repeatedly asked them if the war was being directed to the institution of Slavery. Their reply has always been, "We've got more niggers at home than we want; d—n the niggers. When we have established the rightful power of the Government, we mean to return to our homes and our avocations." This contrivance to overthrow the Constitution will fail. The Government is about to be preserved. Justice is about to overtake traitors who have destroyed bridges, burned houses, torn up railroads, and left sad evidences of their presence throughout the States. Because they have not succeeded, you must suffer. In despair they call upon you to destroy your property. Will you do it?

Let me say to a large proportion of those who have been engaged in this bloody and disgraceful business, through the deception of others, that I welcome them back to loyalty. But treason must be punished. Their enormous offence is indelibly written upon the heart of this country, and when they are punished the Government will rest on a more enduring basis.

These brave officers and men come in our midst to help us in the work of restoration. I have heard it said: "Look at the legions they are pouring down upon us. They are coming down in almost countless legions. This Government cannot be destroyed; it was spoke into existence by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God. They will come.

"Hark to the trump and drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn,
And the flap of the banners that flit as they're borne,
And the neigh of the steed, and the multitude's hum,
And the clash and the shout, 'They come; they come!'"

I love to hear our National airs—"Hail Columbia!" the Star-spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." They are consecrated by the remembrance of our fathers, and inspire feelings of patriotism and love of country.

Again I ask, what is all this for? Do we not see who are in the wrong? Their castles will fall. We must triumph. The Government will succeed. It is my honest conviction that the only security for the institution of Slavery is in preserving the Constitution. If you want to enjoy your slave property unmolested, seek to restore the protection of the Government. You have seen who commenced the war. You have heard of the slaughter of sons and brothers, who have been beguiled by the serpent of secession. Can the Southern Confederacy bring back your dead sons? Who will bring them back?

Secession alone is responsible for the bloodshed by which fathers and sons have been torn forever from the affectionate bosoms of their families. Will you not again introduce the Government under which you have shared so many blessings and lived so happily? The sooner you get right the better.

This is Secession: Our beautiful, God-favored land drenched in brother's blood, homes desolated, and anarchy extant. Secession and nullification are one and when, nineteen years ago, the Government failed to crush the traitors, seeds were sown which brought forth the monstrous crimes of this revolution. Will we have more bloodshed? Call your sons back. Let the leaders be punished with the severity which their offense deserves. I have no intention of speaking harshly. I have spoken in earnest. It is a part of my nature, and when the passions speak rudely, allowance should be made for the provocative, as in this instance it is unparalleled.

Look beyond the mountains—the proud-crested mountains of East Tennesse. I know you have had a hard time, a troublesome time, here in the middle division, where secession had its origin. But go with me beyond the mountains. When the State was voted out by four to one, the people up there, who knew the wickedness of disruption, held a Convention, and appealed to be let alone in the enjoyment of their honest political opinions. What was the response? The threatening hoof of the cavalry. This request was repeated over and over again. The dastardly reply was the bayonets of a myriad of infantry. What followed? Columns of riotous soldiery pressed along the railroads, committing every offence in the catalogue—insulting our wives and daughters, plundering our dwellings, scattering haystacks, pillaging the drawers of poor and honest laborers, without a shade of respect for their wants and sufferings. We were to be subjugated and coerced. In violation of our sacred bill of rights, which guarantees to all the privilege of bearing arms, our arms were taken away. We were left at the mercy of an intoxicated rabble, who knew not the feelings of humanity. They came to my own little village, during my absence in Washington. My wife, with her young child, being there and unprotected, was turned into the street, and my house converted into a hospital.

What wrongs have we committed? We have shown our faithfulness to the flag of our country—have upheld its imperishable laws, and protested against rebellion. This is our crime, the cause of our proscription and suffering. After my wife, with her child, had fled to the protecting roof of a neighbor, and while confined to a bed of sickness, the act of sequestration was enforced to wrest her dwelling, leaving her houseless and the unguarded victim of insult. Even her two servants, who ministered to her wants while helplessly ill, were stolen from her. This is secession. Great God! can it go on unarrested in its career of violence and shame? Is there no justice to reach and crush it? Will not not some bolt of wrath descend from heaven to avenge the wrongs of innocent men, women and children?

Where are we drifting? Where are we going? Though they endured all the aggravating curses and abuses of their enemies, the unoffending people of East Tennessee were driven from the shelter of their homes. Many of them are rejoiced that the army of the United States has come. We are looking forward to the time soon to arrive when they can claim the protecting ægis of the Star-Spangled Banner, and once more live under the wholesome laws of their old Government. Are you not willing, men of Davidson County, to return to the Government which loves you, and which will give you the same protection as when secession was unknown. They may burn our houses, sack our fields, convert our plains into graveyards, and our mountains into sepulchres, but never—no, never, can they eradicate our affection for the Government of our fathers. [Applause.]

When we turn to the mountains, and contemplate the rugged beauty of their scenery, and weep over the painful treatment of their steadfast, loyal inhabitants, we intend that some one shall march to the top of the loftiest summit, and plant there the glorious Stars and Stripes of America, as evidence of the reclaimed habiding-place of the Goddess of Liberty. [Applause.]

One other fact presents itself to blast the deceptive wiles of secession. They have made the Slavery question the sole pretext for their rebellious acts. Do you know what their Commissioners, YANCEY, ROST and MANN, have done? They sent an address, signed in London, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, saying that secession was not brought about by any apprehension of interference, on the part of the United States Government, with the institution of Slavery. How does this appear, after the great hubaboo about Slavery? This Administration will support the Constitution. I have no hesitancy in assuring you that Slavery can only be preserved by adherence to the United States and obedience to its laws. What else do we find? In a Paris paper, these Commissioners published a letter, setting forth three propositions to secure the recognition of their independence—the first, free trade; the second, emancipation of all slaves; and the third, a limited monarchy.

Negroes do not constitute the question. They are willing to sacrifice the negroes for the sake of consummating their aristocratic purposes. They say Congress passed resolutions declaring the war to be prosecuted for the protection of Slavery! That the Senate and House concurred in their passage! And yet their plea for beginning this infamous war was that Slavery was to be abolished—their peculiar institution was to perish by Republican legislation.

I call upon you to lay aside all prejudices, and meet the question in its real phase. Let me ask the intelligent mass before me to look at the question in its true light. You can arrive at but one decision. Come around the altar of your country, and again stand by the flag of freedom, beneath which your institutions have ever reposed securely—echo and re-echo the living words of one of our illustrious founders, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!" Let us be our masters—gather around the shrine of America, with the undying sentiment, "The Cross first—our Country next." Go still further. Take the flag of your country, and bathe it in the blood of those who assail its honor, to preserve the Union, and perpetuate its dignity as a great and unsurpassed nationality.

I have spoken much longer than was my intention. But I wish to add a word to the ladies. Woman is deeply interested in the issue of this rebellion. Their influence is powerful. It is instinctive to love woman, and therefore her privileges are most certain to be protected. She possesses power and strength to soften the passions of man. Why should she not love Union? In ancient times, when countries were invaded and cities besieged, historians tell us woman came forward and stripped her person of jewelry, and offered up their all to aid the cause of the country; their silken tresses were woven into bow-strings to send the deadly shafts of the archers into the bosoms of their foe. The war is not over yet, but soon will be. Woman can aid us with a powerful influence.

Rateer should the Government fall than to prosecute its work without the countenance of woman. Let them devote themselves to their country; say to their husbands not to hesitate, your country needs your strong arms. Remember the Grecian mother, who placed a sword in the hands of her only boy, and bade him go forth to repel the enemies of his soil. The youth, taking the weapon in his fingers and holding it by the hilt and point of the blade, said to his mother, "The sword is too short." "Never mind that, my son, if the blade is short take one step forward, and it will be long enough!" [Applause.] Let us have the smiles, the heroism of woman, that we may exclaim, as in times gone by, "This is our country—our united and free country!" [Applause.]

Congress and all say it is the purpose to restore that Government, of which we have made a fair experiment and found to meet every expectation of freemen. The power vested in me as the Acting Governor of your State will be exercised temperately. But I shall leave no stone unturned. I shall call around me, to fill the Executive offices, gentlemen of undoubted ability and loyalty. When the people of Tennessee have the opportunity of choosing, at the ballot-box, men of their preference for the administration of the State Government, I shall give up my authority, as on a former occasion. The law must be enforced; the Constitution must be preserved. Are you so weak-minded as to suppose that the Government will not mete out punishment to those who have trifled with its power? They must suffer. You who have brought death and destruction upon the victims of this unrighteous outbreak, shall take care of their suffering children, if the power lies in me. [Sensation.]

A word about the guerrillas infesting our State. If their depredations are not stopped, they shall be held to a terrible accountability. How has the war been conducted by secession? They say the people of East Tennessee have burned bridges and resorted to other acts of violence, to drive Secessionists out of there. BENJAMIN instructs the military to catch and hang all who dispute their authority, and leave their bodies to rot in the sun! This is secession. Is there any outrage half so revolting in its magnitude? Union men are apprehended, a mock trial is had, and they are condemned to die upon the tree nearest the railroad, that the passing soldiery may hoot at them, and thrust their bodies with bayonets and sticks! And such fiends talk of clemency! Heaven could not forgive their audacity.

While visiting the military prison houses of the North, I received many entreaties to intercede for the unfortunate inmates, who had been torn from the endearing scenes of home, and the embraces of loving families. Direct your efforts to the prisons of Alabama, where men, innocent of any crime but devotion to the Union, are incarcerated, suffering all the miseries of a neglected military jail. Unite in procuring the release of these sufferers, and your own firesides will be gladdened by the presence of long-absent sons and fathers.

Did I hear some one hiss? [A VOICE—"Yes."] Well, I believe there are but two animate things in the world, besides man, that ever hiss, the serpent in his venom, the goose in his simplicity. [Laughter.] When a man hisses a speaker, it is owing to the absence of brains!

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. Permit me to return my kind thanks for the attention you have given me throughout. I thank you sincerely.

Insurrection in Greece.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

The Government of Greece, in consequence of an insurrection which has taken place in Nauplia, has instituted a blockade of certain ports of the Argolic Gulf. The following is a translation of the official notice:

[Translation.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Notice of Blockade of part of the Gulf of Argolis.

Notice is given by these presents, that from and after the 13th [25th] of this instant month of February, all the shores of the Gulf of Argolis, between the anchorage of Astros (not inclusive) and the Bay of Vourlia, inclusive, are placed in condition of strict blockade by a sufficient force of the Royal Navy.

Notice is also given that all measures authorized by the law of nations and the respective treaties between his Majesty the King of Greece and different friendly Powers will be adopted and carried into effect in respect to all vessels which shall attempt to violate the said blockade.

D. BOTZARIS, Secretary of the Navy.

ATHENS, 14 [26] February, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term.

How the City Paid $18,000 on a Void Contract—What Corporation Contracts may be Made Without Publication for Sealed Proposals.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John J. McLaren vs. *The Mayor, &c., et al.*—

In June, 1858, the Board of Health passed a resolution authorizing the City Inspector to employ one Wm. H. Woodruff to remove, until the further order of the Board or of the Common Council, the contents of all the sinks and privies in the City, providing the compensation should not exceed $50 per week for boats of fifty tons burden, and in proportion for larger boats. The contract was made accordingly, and the work continued to be done under it until May, 1859, Woodruff, in the meantime, receiving from the City some $18,000, as plaintiff offered to show on the trial. In May, 1859, the Comptroller notified Woodruff that his contract would no longer be recognized as valid. Woodruff, however, continued the work, and assigned his claim to the plaintiff, who brought the action to recover $3,360 80 for the three weeks ending May 18, 1859. The case was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., who dismissed the complaint upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence. The complaint was dismissed upon the ground that the contract was void, it having been made without the required publication and not to the "lowest bidder," as provided by law, and exceeded, in appropriation, the sum of $250. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court. The following is the opinion of the Court thereon:

DALY, F. J.—I have no doubt of the power of the Board of Health to direct an act to be done involving the necessity of entering into a contract in a matter coming within the prescribed sphere of its duties, and that a contract thus entered into is binding upon the Corporation. I also agree that there are cases in which that body or the Common Council may authorize contracts to be entered into involving a larger expenditure than $250, without advertising for sealed proposals, as required by the act of 1857, (Laws of 1857, vol. 1, p. 886, § 38.) We held, in Smith *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, that a resolution of the Common Council, authorizing members of Committees to hire carriages when engaged in transacting the business of their Committees, conferred a valid authority to engage carriages when thus occupied. That contracts of such a nature were not designed to be embraced by the act of 1857, although the amount expended in this way exceeded $250. In the administration of the affairs of the City there are necessarily cases in which it was never intended that there should be ten days' advertisement for sealed proposals before a contract could be entered into—cases where, from the nature of the things to be done, the contract must be entered into at once. As an illustration, an action was tried before me recently, in which it appeared that in lowering the grade of one of the public avenues of the City, a number of trenches were suddenly exposed, in which the dead had been buried during a pestilence that occurred about forty years ago. When the excavation had proceeded a certain depth, the thin wall of earth which had previously concealed this forgotten place of sepulture, suddenly gave way, and piles of the old and decayed coffins which had been de

Movements of European Steamers.

[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Mar. 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	Mar. 26
[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston	Mar. 26
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Apl 5
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Apl 9
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Apl 23
FROM AMERICA.			
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
[illegible], Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	April 12
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 16
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 3½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at.....7 A. M. and 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Harlem Mails (via Third Railroad).....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
The mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGE 27, OF good moral character, wishes to correspond with a young lady of 18, pretty, and intelligent, with a view to a more intimate acquaintance; wealth no object; the lady must be educated and of good character. Address, confidentially, with *carte de visite*, HARRY LOUDON, care Box No. 36, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, by applying at No. 107 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house has been recently taken and newly fitted up, and will be ready for applicants by the 1st of April; it has all the modern improvements; references given and required.

BOARDING.—THE LADY OF A PHYSICIAN, residing within a pleasant drive of the City, will receive in her household a lady expecting to require kindness, care and home attention. House is delightfully located, accessible by rail or water, contains bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; use of piano and carriage if desired; family small and unobtrusive. Address BON SEJOUR, station G Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE house No. 36 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, is prepared to let rooms with board, either in suites or separately, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. The house is elegantly furnished and conveniently situated; all the accommodations will be in the best style.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, (late dinner,) can be obtained in a social private family by applying at No. 51 Sand-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate. References.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., IN A PRIvate family; the entire second floor, four rooms, with bath-room, gas, &c., together or separate, to a family or single gentlemen; private table, if desired. Best of reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 34th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 102 Henry-st. Situation is desirable, within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 61 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AV-ENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished or by a party of the highest respectability wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1863. Address, with real name, D. D. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with board, two or three large handsome rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or for two gentlemen, at from $12 to $14 per week; also, a single room. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, IN a private family, for a gentleman and his two sisters. Three adjoining rooms are required, and a good table, in plain family style. Location east of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 1,367 Post-office, describing rooms and stating terms, which must be moderate, and reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, from the 1st or middle of May, in a genteel private family, on the west side of the City, not above 23d-st., a room on the second floor, with board. It will be permanent if suited; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and particulars, H., Box 110 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS. A room and bedroom, furnished, will be required, for which not more than $12 per week will be paid; location not below 4th-st. nor above 23d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the vicinity of the Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, with good room on the second floor. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, stating terms and accommodations.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON THE second floor and two large bedrooms communicating, to let with board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIFTH-AVENUE TO LET—To a party of gentlemen. The accommodations are first-class in every respect, and ample for from three to five persons. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TO GENTLEMEN—STATEN ISLAND—A pleasant country home is offered, in a private family, to one or two gentlemen for the Summer season. Any party having a horse will be boarded on liberal terms for the occasional use of the same. Location near cars and boats. References required. Address KATON, Post-office, Rossville, Staten Island.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. RUETKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 69 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 39 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, for a gentleman and his wife, a sitting-room and bedroom adjoining, with good board, from 15th June to 1st November. Address J. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL,
AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.

The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment.
WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," announced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in the *Monitor* and office.
WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
HER SPRING
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SACQUES, &c.
No. 1,143 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail
2,000 pieces of 4-4
LINENS,
Much under regular prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
WEDNESDAY, April 2,
A choice selection of
LACES,
Received per steamer China.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED
MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES,
On
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to No. 381 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1,
OUR WHOLESALE STOCK
Is now ready, and comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

359 WINDOW SHADES, 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS, 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LEI BOUTILLIER BROS.
Have just received upwards of
1,200 yards FRENCH ORGANDIES, FINE QUALITY,
CHOICE COLORS AND NEW DESIGNS,
At 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d. per yard.
ALL WOOL DE LAINES, BEAUTIFUL STYLES, 3s.
Also,
GRENADINE SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS,
And NEW BROCHE SHAWLS for SPRING WEAR.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

AT G. RICHMOND & CO'S.,
NO. 783 BROADWAY,
(Between 9th and 10th sts.)
Just received, very choice patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion goods. We will open, early in April, a branch of this store at No. 571 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the accommodation of our Brooklyn, Jersey, and Staten Island customers.

A CARD,
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable, and cheapest ever offered at retail.
N. B.—Some splendid bargains in BLACK SILKS.
Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and Libraries bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

COAL, &c.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—BEST RED ASH AND Schuylkill white ash, genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain, all at less than last Summer's prices; also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ELECTION, THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

MEMBERS' TICKET.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
Lawyer. No. 95 Remsen-st. No. 111 Broadway, firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons.
Vice-President,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Merchant. No. 28 Tompkins-place. No. 20 South-st, firm of David Davis & Co.
Corresponding Secretary,
PAUL WORTH,
Merchant. 9th-st., near 3d-av. No. 3 South-st., firm G. B. Powell & Co.
Recording Secretary,
JAMES W. HAGAN,
Clerk. No. 15 Willow-st., with Metropolitan Bank.
Treasurer,
HENRY M. EVANS,
Merchant. No. 3 Schermerhorn-st. No. 168 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton, firm Wm. Evans & Son.
Additional Directors,
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN,
Lawyer. No. 243 Adams-st. No. 38 Wall-st., firm Chapman & Hitchcock.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
Merchant. No. 94 Remsen-st. No. 106 Wall-st., firm Howland & Frothingham.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY,
Merchant. No. 144 Atlantic-st., firm Journeay & Burnham.
JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr.,
Editor, No. 52 Pierrepont-st.
FRANK W. ALLIN,
Clerk. No. 178 Amity-st. No. 117 Broadway, with Henry Swift & Co.
ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN,
Lawyer. No. 128 Columbia-st. No. 69 Wall-st.
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Merchant. Firm of D. F. Tiemann & Co., No. 128 William-st. Residence No. 185 Schermerhorn-st.
ALLEN I. ORMSBEE,
Clerk. Pierrepont House. No. 65 Broadway, Swift, Dickinson & Co.
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
Merchant. No. 282 Degraw-st.
For Inspectors of Election,
JOHN F. CLARK,
RUFUS B. COWING,
WILLIS L. OGDEN.
Dated Brooklyn, March 28, 1862.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
THOS. H. RODMAN,
WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
Committee on Nominations.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING.
No. 596 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
STUDIOS TO LET.
Large room on second floor, corner Broadway and 26th-st., suitable for business or school.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES at reduced rents, viz.: No. 15 Lamartine-place, (29th-st.) No. 256 Hudson-st., No. 254 West 22d-st., No. 43 Greenwich-av., No. 162 Lexington-av., No. 35 East 26th-st., No. 301 West 14th-st., No. 230 West 32d-st., No. 174 West 21st-st., No. 133 West 22d-st., No. 278 West 18th-st., No. 10 West 41st-st., No. 165 West 17th-st., No. 373 West 38th st., No. 338 West 15th-st.; No. 131 8th-av., house and store; No. 134 8th-av., house and store; also, a number of others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, all replete with the modern improvements: No. 162 Waverley-place, new, 3-stories, rent $780.
No. 50 West Washington-place, 4-stories, rent $800.
No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story, $560.
No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., 3-stories, rent $600.
Apply to R. L. SUYDAM,
No. 188 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND ONE OR two bedrooms, with other privileges, to a small, quiet and well disposed family; in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road; ten minutes' walk from Salterville; stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville hourly. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine.
MAIDEN-LANE.—Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
JOHN-STREET.—Lofts No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold.
WILLIAM-STREET.—Second floor and basement, No. 172. Apply to S. B. SCHREFFLIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; fruition very fine, between 3d and 4th sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story English basement brick house, water and gas fixtures, newly papered and painted throughout, No. 117 Hamilton-st.; this is a delightful situation, between Clinton and Washington avs., and 250 feet north of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HOUSE, STABLE AND LOT ON HOUSton-ST. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The house is four stories, brick, 26x60, with extension; has all improvements; fine brick stable in the rear, with entrance from side street; lot 25x100. Price low and terms easy. Immediate possession given. CHARLES E. MILLS,
No. 34 Cedar-st.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage of No. 10 Horatio-st. has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) in good order; possession immediately. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 to 10 A. M.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, NOVA SCOTIA drab-stone house to let to a good responsible tenant, on the most favorable terms. It is fitted up in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 289 West 19th-st.; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287, next adjoining.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID brown-stone house No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND three lofts in the new five-story building No. 388 Pearl-st. The store has iron front, with patent revolving shutters; rent low, to suit the times. Apply to WM. BELCHER, No. 246 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Academy of Music; large parlor, with bay window, and bed-room attached, with fire, water and gas; $4 per week. Also, a number of good studios, at low prices.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY—NO. 428—NEAR Canal-st., the store and dwelling entire; rent, $1,500 and taxes; to a good tenant a lease will be given; the front will be painted and put in good order. Apply from 1 to 4 o'clock, at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET.—COTTAGE NO. 26 WEST 54TH-ST., near 6th-av.; house No. 280 West 33d-st.; low rents to good tenants. Inquire at Bogart's Auction Rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

TO LET—THE PREMISES IN 5TH-AV., ONE door from 21st-st., now occupied as a paint-shop, suitable for almost any business, or for a private stable. Inquire at No. 5 East 21st-st.

TO LET—PART OF A GOOD HOUSE TO A SMALL American family. It is worthy the attention of those desiring to avoid a tenement-house; five or six rooms; rent reasonable. No. 107 East 29th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased very low to a good tenant. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 120 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the depot.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Printing Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE STORE, &C., NO. 13 WALL-ST.
The small brick house No. 125 East 39th-st.
The four-story house No. 111 East 39th-st.
The small brick house, &c., No. 109 East 27th-st.
The small brick house No. 149 East 50th-st.
The four-story house No. 89 East 31st-st.
The three-story house No. 132 Thompson-st.
The brown-stone house No. 62 East 38th-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 60 Bleecker-st.
The large house, &c., No. 100 East 13th-st.
The store No. 249 Front-street.
The three-story house No. 137 Orchard-st.
The pleasant situated house No. 255 Green-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 6 Charlton-st.
The two-story house No. 482 Broome and Wooster-sts.
The three-story house No. 114 East 34th-st.
The store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
The floors at No. 344 31-av. and 27th-st.
The part of house No. 172 Thompson-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 110 Thompson-st.
The four-story house No. 153 West 24th-st.
The three-story house, &c., No. 160 West 26th-st.
The three-story house, &c., No. 95 East 29th-st.
At low rents, to good tenants. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME STORE No. 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market—a good location for first-class grocery, hardware, dry goods, or other business; rent low. Also, desirable lofts in same building. Also, the well-known Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., including the apparatus, fixtures, furniture, &c., complete; rent very low. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 188 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house, all modern improvements, 40 minutes from Wall-st., adjacent to Central Railroad, Brooklyn; has extra lots for garden, and a billiard-room with table; rent, to a responsible tenant, $375. Apply to J. S. JENNINGS, No. 8 Astor House.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LIGHT rooms, in the buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Stores, basements, &c. Inquire in office No. 39.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., for 6 months from May 1. A delightful Summer residence, eight minutes' walk from the depôt, having a large garden attached, growing vegetables and fruit for the season, together with barn, hennery, &c.; house old-fashioned, but very convenient, furnished throughout, together with use of a large library. Address Box No. 2,318 New-York Post-office, or J. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE BEST part of Lexington-av. The house is in complete order, fresco'd and painted from cellar to attic, and has all the modern improvements. It is elegantly furnished throughout, and is admirably adapted to the uses of a genteel private family, as it contains every article essential for housekeeping. Rent $1,200 per annum. Possession given 1st of May. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,356 Post-office.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE, and well-furnished house; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; contains 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; one acre of ground, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE handsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees; stables, ice-house, (filled); all in perfect order; rent for one year, $1,500. Apply at No. 143 Duane-st.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR $70 a month, for one year; possession at once; includes every requisite for housekeeping; to a private family only; house contains 14 rooms. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 355 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family. No. 41 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,600.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH garden, ice-house, &c., at East Chester, with splendid views, being on very high and healthy grounds, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 56 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for 3 or 6 months from May 1; thoroughly furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 13½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE—SITuated about two miles from depôt, containing about 38 acres of choice land, in first-rate farming order, with an abundance of choice varieties of fruit; house of cottage style; all the buildings good; less than the whole quantity of land will be sold if desired; or a portion of it with good building site and river view, without buildings; price reasonable, and terms of payment favorable. Address A. C., Box No. 1330 City Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL FARM NEAR New-York (Westchester County preferred) of 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD OATS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III—MANTABLE ANN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Vice-President HAMLIN, accompanied by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other Senators and Representatives, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and were expected to return to Washington yesterday.

It is stated in our Washington dispatches, in reference to the escape of the *Nashville*, that as soon as it was ascertained at the Navy Department that she was at Beaufort, every available gunboat was directed to proceed there immediately to prevent her running out again; but that through some fatality, not one of the gunboats reached there in time to be of any service.

Flag-Officer DUPONT'S report to the Navy Department, received by the *Bienville*, which arrived at Washington yesterday, from St. Augustine on the 25th ult., states the only opposition encountered anywhere in Florida was at Mosquito Inlet, where small boats from the steamers *Penguin* and *Henry Andrews* were fired upon by a force of rebels, and eight men killed and wounded.

There is nothing new of special importance from Winchester. Gen. SHIELDS has so far recovered from his wound that he is expected to start for Strasburgh to-day, ready for another trial of skill with JACKSON. Officers in Strasburgh report having on Sunday heard firing apparently in the rear of JACKSON'S position, the cause of which was unexplained.

The rebel forces under Gen. MAGRUDER, previous to their evacuation of Great Bethel, set fire to the town, and completely destroyed it, leaving nothing but ruins. It is expected that Yorktown will also be burnt by the rebels.

At Warrensburgh, Mo., on the 29th ult., a detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry attacked the guerrilla band of Col. PARKER, and succeeded in killing fifteen of them, and taking twenty-five prisoners—among the latter Col. PARKER himself, and Capt. WALTON. Our cavalry suffered a loss of two killed and several wounded.

Mention has already been made of a fight at Liberty, Mo., between a party of rebels under QUANTRELL and PARKER and a squad of National soldiers. It took place on Friday, the 14th ult. The rebels, 40 in number, entered the town, and meeting an unarmed soldier named OWEN GRIMSHAW, inquired of him where the National quarters were. Upon his refusal to tell, they fired and shot him in the neck, inflicting a wound that may prove to be mortal. They then attacked the building in which Capt. HUBBARD, a National recruiting officer, with ten men, was quartered, firing at it from behind the adjoining houses. Capt. HUBBARD and his men returned the fire with much spirit, but after a fight of three hours, they were compelled to surrender, except Capt. HUBBARD, who, though wounded, managed to escape. The rebels pulled down the United States flag from the Court-house, and departed, carrying their prisoners with them.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday notices the arrival of Gen. FREMONT and Staff in that city.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* at Portland last evening, we receive advices from Europe two days later. The intelligence is in some respects important. President LINCOLN'S Message, proposing gradual emancipation, with pecuniary aid to the slave-owners, had been received, and though there had not been much time for comment, that which had been bestowed upon it was of the most favorable character. The Liverpool *Post* believes it will have the most favorable effect upon the cause of the North. Even the London *Times* praises it, characterizing its reception as the "most important news since the split." Parliamentary proceedings had been of no importance.

Advices from Gibraltar, to the 14th of March, state that the *Tuscarora*, *Ino* and *Kearsarge* were still at Algesiras, and that the Lieutenant of the *Sumter* and the Ex-United States Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, in Morocco, had been transferred from the *Ino* to the *Harvest Home*, bound to Boston.

Additional troops were being sent to Mexico from France.

Cotton had advanced slightly in the Liverpool Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions are both reported steady. Consols, 93¼@94 for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking for the reëstablishment of the armory, and for work. A joint resolution, appointing THEODORE WOOLSEY Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of President FELTON, deceased, was passed. The Secretary of War was asked to furnish the Senate with a copy of Gen. MANSFIELD'S report of the fight between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. A bill to create a Bureau of Transportation was introduced and referred. A bill to provide a Territorial Government for Arizona was introduced. Resolutions from the Legislature of Maine were presented, in favor of the President's emancipation policy. The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in favor of its passage. His speech will be found in full in this morning's TIMES. At its conclusion, the bill was postponed until to-day, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill remitting duties on arms imported by States was passed. The Committee on Elections reported that S. F. BEACH was not elected a member from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia. The Tax bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. A variety of important modifications were made in the proposed rates of taxation, which will be found stated in our report of the proceedings. In the course of debate the statement was made by Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, that the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada causes a loss to the United States Treasury of thirteen millions annually, through discriminating duties.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to encourage the investment of small sums in State stocks was reported favorably. The bill making a new division of the State into Congressional Districts was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill amending the present Excise laws was then debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented in favor of the Broadway Railroad and the Metropolitan Health bills. A number of bills were reported favorably, but none of them of particular importance. The general bill for the construction of railroads in cities by the State was reported unfavorably. The Concert Saloon bill, and the bill loaning $10,000 to the People's College, were made the special order for Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of New-England, resident in this City, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, with a view to adopt some plan for relieving the wants of the sick, wounded and disabled soldiers returning home through this City. Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS presided, and Messrs. WM. BOND, of Connecticut, and MOSES PERKINS, of Vermont, acted as Secretaries. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. OSGOOD, BELLOWS and VINTON, Cols. HOWE and BLISS, Messrs. BLUNT, HIDDEN, CHAS. GOULD and others, and a Committee appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting, consisting of three gentlemen from each New-England State. Mr. EVARTS is Chairman, Mr. CHARLES GOULD is Vice-Chairman, and the Association of Physicians and Surgeons, of this City, is requested to send delegates.

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum last evening, and adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, and among other business transacted, concurred in the resolution passed by the other Board, making the NEW-YORK TIMES an official paper. The use of the Governor's room was tendered to Parson BROWNLOW on his arrival here, for the reception of his friends and our citizens generally. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to afford aid and comfort to sick and wounded soldiers arriving in this City from the seat of war. The Harbor Defence communication from the Mayor was brought up and read, and Mr. ORTON offered a series of resolutions, having in view a speedy and thorough protection of our harbor, and indorsing the bill now pending for that purpose before the Legislature, but in case that should not pass, then to memorialize the Legislature for power to incur the necessary expense. A resolution was finally adopted in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the passage of an act, having in view the defences of the City and harbor.

By the arrival at this port, last evening, of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. BAYLE, we have advices from Vera Cruz to March 8, not so late as previously received. There had been a great deal of sickness and many deaths among the Allied troops.

The following is said to be the total number of killed, wounded and missing since Commodore FOOTE'S Expedition left Cairo for Island No. 10:

Killed by casualty on the *St. Louis*	2
Wounded by casualty on the *St. Louis*	12
Killed by fragment of bursting shell	1
Killed by falling of tree across the *Carondelet*	1
Injured by falling of tree across the *Carondelet*	2
Missing while serving on picket duty	4
Total killed, wounded and missing	22

Col. HARVEY BROWN, lately in command at Fort Pickens, has declined a public reception tendered to him by his fellow-townsmen of Rahway, on the score of his ill health and the paramount claims of duty.

The opinion in the case of McLAREN *vs.* The Mayor, &c., *et al.*, now rendered by the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, treats of interesting questions touching the contract system of the Corporation, and recites what contracts may be made without publication for sealed proposals, and what may not. In a case against Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, tried before Justice JAMES at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, it was held that property taken taken in satisfaction of a precedent mortgage, and in payment of notes, was not a *bona fide* purchase for value, where the property had been levied upon by the Sheriff before the purchase. A writ of error was granted by Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, taking the case of COBEL, recently convicted of a misdemeanor, at the Sessions, to the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. The writ is returnable on the 7th of April.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Government 6 ₩ cents. were ¼@¼ ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday, though ultimately closing in good demand at less reduced rates. The Railway shares left off firm. Gold improved to 101¼@101¾ ₩ cent. Exchange rose to 112@112¼ ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at uniform prices. Wheat attracted rather more attention, and was firmer. Corn advanced 1c. ₩ bushel, and closed buoyantly. Sugars, Lard and Tallow were in good request. Pork was plenty and heavy, and Beef moderately sought after. Bacon, Butter and Cheese were salable and steady. Cotton and Resin were in demand, at previous quotations. Whisky favored buyers. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE WAR.—If one will go back mentally to the early experiences of the war, he will see how great is the silent change that has come over not only military operations themselves, but the public estimate of military operations. We may well smile over the recollection of the "desperate struggles" and "tremendous encounters," in which nobody was hurt on either side, and which first excited the wonder and then the ridicule of the whole world. We have changed all that. We have now a standard of measurement that approaches accuracy, and a vocabulary that bears some proportion to truth. A scrimage is apt to be called a scrimage, not a "bloody engagement," and when we say a "battle" Europeans may understand thereby precisely what passes by that name in their own military annals. It is not difficult to see how the inflated nomenclature common in the early part of the campaign arose. Jostled out of peace into the novel experiences of war, it was inevitable that we should view everything in a false and exaggerated light—a tendency favored all the more by the ardent temperament of our people. But the progress of the war has brought with it real battles and genuine fighting, and by bringing trifles into their due relations, has taught us by contrast what is really large. Fort Donelson, the Ozark Mountains, Newbern, Hampton Roads, have seen genuine fighting, not playing at war, and have at once taught the soldier what real war calls for on his part, and the public to estimate achievements at their proper value. Of course this is positive gain, in every sense. It is not only absurd to indulge in the foolish exaggeration current some months back, but such confusion of all relations is intellectually vicious, and is sure, in the long run, to bring its retributive punishment.

Slavery in the District—Speech of Senator Sumner.

Mr. SUMNER is one of those far-seeing and comprehensive statesmen, who omit from their scheme of policy nothing but practical common sense, and a wholesome expediency. Than to propound legislative theories, applicable to men in a miennial stage of existence, nothing is easier; nothing more difficult than to take into just consideration all the elements which distinguish the race as it is, and bad as it is, from the race as it might be under conditions at present impossible to conceive. Mr. SUMNER, and those who think with him, eschew all concrete right for that which is entirely abstract. They drop from their equation all unknown quantities. That a principle is right irrespective of facts and circumstances which essentially qualify its application, is sufficient for these earnest, well-intentioned, but misguided philosophers. They devote themselves to it with implacable energy, and succeed at the cost of untold mischief and misery.

In his argument on the constitutionality of Slavery in the District of Columbia yesterday, Mr. SUMNER furnished the Senate with an admirable illustration of his political character. The Senator from Massachusetts has had reason to regard Slavery and its influence with something less than affection. He has seen it distort and subvert justice, not only on the bench of the Supreme National Court, but in the inferior tribunals of the District itself. He has had practical evidence of the ruffianism, which the simple fact of Congress holding its sessions on slave soil fosters and justifies. He sees in the jail of the capital the black who appeals to his tenderest sympathies as a man and a brother, shut up at the bidding of a monstrous master, receiving from time to time smart administrations of the lash and the bastinado. To a man of sentiment in such circumstances constitutional law can have no difficulties, and prudence no suggestions. Mr. SUMNER is a man of sentiment. Philanthropy irradiates his person from his ample waistcoat to his spotless gaiters. His duty is plain. He has only to prove—an easy task—that Slavery in the District is at the mercy of Congressional legislation, and the rest follows as a thing of course. The gates of the house of bondage are at once thrown open, and the liberty of the captive will be instantly announced from the steps of the Capitol.

But there are difficulties which, to a mind constituted differently from Mr. SUMNER'S, would suggest delay and maturer consideration. The haste with which the radical party urge emancipation in the District is not indicative of a calm assurance of permanent power in the Government. It rather indicates a fear that the dethronement of the Pro-Slavery Party is but momentary, and that if the present opportunity is lost, a cycle may have to pass before another shall offer. But this evidence of distrust is of minor moment. What is of essential import, and what, overlooked, must be of incalculable damage to the cause of emancipation hereafter, is that the action of the National Government in this matter will be accepted throughout the South as the test of the disposition entertained by a Republican Administration toward Slavery in States where it is sanctioned by law. This is what Republicanism would do if it had the power. It would free the slave, regardless of his fitness and preparation. To put an abstraction in practice, it would turn loose upon the community millions of creatures, incapable of self-support, or self-government, and who must at once become a burden and curse to society. There is no talk of gradual emancipation, along with compensation and colonization. Such securities are the lures to entrap the Border States into Abolition. There is no genuine humanity to the black; for the discussion of so immediate and urgent a measure is already banishing from the District all those who are designed to be the beneficiaries of the bill; and by the time it shall have become law, the slaves will all have been exposed to that most fearful of dooms, a sale to the South. Policy and clemency alike argue against immediate emancipation. Make it slow in its action; grant compensation to loyal owners; require the instruction of the freed men dufing a proper period of tutelage; and provide some territory beyond the limits of the country, where the negroes may be settled by themselves; and Congress will give to every section of the country a gratifying assurance that its treatment of the black is not the dictate of fanaticism or the triumph of sectionalism, but the wise result of counsels, the justice of which can be recognized even in South Carolina. By its method of emancipation in the District, Congress should, in short, set an example to the Slave States. It should also disarm those groundless but most mischievous apprehensions, which will be created by excessive zeal and precipitancy. If very current statements are correct, one-half the objects of this mistaken philanthropy have been carried beyond the reach of the act. The rest will doubtless be gone before the President shall have assented to the bill. And the net result of the measure will be the casting of new embers upon the fire of civil quarrel; and the supply of dangerous material, from which the Pro-Slavery leaders will manufacture fresh delusions for the betrayal of the Southern people. The actual bill is ill-guarded and precipitate. If the florid logic of Mr. SUMNER be not too potent, it may still be amended.

JACKSON'S CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—The column of the rebel Gen. JACKSON, which has just been routed at Winchester, chased from Strasburgh, and is now probably plodding its weary way through the mountains, and up the Shenandoah Valley for Stanton, was, as Gen. SHIELDS says, considered the bravest and best-disciplined corps in the rebel army. It was composed of men who had been in the very hardest service ever since the war opened; and, for its supposed invincible qualities, was known as the "Stone Wall Brigade." The rebel papers have given it credit, too, for a continuous series of quite wonderful victories. At the beginning of last Winter, JACKSON was put in command of Northern Virginia, and he was ordered to drive the National troops from that part of Virginia between Harper's Ferry and the western line of Maryland, and to destroy whatever had been rebuilt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was then guarded by the troops of Gen. BANKS. With a force estimated at 5,000 strong, JACKSON set out from Strasburgh last December, advanced rapidly to Winchester, and thence toward Martinsburgh, destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Road, tearing up the rails and using them to finish the line between Winchester and Strasburgh. In the beginning of January he advanced toward Bath, in Morgan County, where were two National regiments and a force of cavalry and artillery, supported by two other regiments at Hancock, ten miles north. Our troops at Bath were driven across the Potomac, and a number of them taken prisoners. He then advanced to Hancock, sent notice to the Mayor that he intended to cross at that point, and began shelling the town. He next moved upon Romney, and our troops stationed there retreated north to Cumberland. Having thus cleared that entire section of the National forces, he returned to Strasburgh, but in February again occupied Romney, from which he was driven by Gen. LANDER. From Strasburgh he advanced once more to Winchester, and of late has been flitting between these two points, and occasionally approaching well up to the Potomac. When he saw his best line of retreat cut off by our occupancy of Manassas, and found Gen. BANKS' *corps d'armée* advancing in force against him, he began to move up the Shenandoah Valley; but, imagining that BANKS' army had nearly all gone to Manassas, he again came up a fortnight ago to his old ground at Winchester, where his forces were suddenly attacked and routed by Gen. SHIELDS, on the 23d ult., and subsequently chased up to and beyond Strasburgh. The official reports indicate that his original force had been more than doubled by reinforcements from the main rebel body. As his column seems to have been terribly cut up, and the remnant has retreated from Northern Virginia, we will not be likely to hear any more of this audacious rebel in this quarter. Gen. JACKSON is a Virginian and a West Point soldier, and his troops are mostly Virginia mountaineers, with regiments from the far Southern States. He has been a terrible scourge to the section over which JEFF. DAVIS gave him command; but his defeat and retreat clears the mountain region of armed rebels.

Our Credit in London.

The mail received on Sunday evening from England to the 19th of March, reports continued firmness in the London market for American Stocks. This fact speaks well for the due appreciation of our recent successes in the field and our financial measures in Congress, by the people of England. Their real opinion of the situation on this side appears to be better reflected from their principal Stock Exchange than by their leading journal. The latter continues persistent and most unfair in its representations of both the military and financial news from this side. While the record of what is actually occurring in the field and in the money market of the United States is not suppressed, the practical end to which it points is utterly ignored and the facts themselves perverted. Thus, in the London *Times*, of March 19, now before us, we have a labored effort to show that the fall in the price of Gold in New-York in exchange for United States Notes is a bad sign for the future of our credit, and the stability of our National Currency. Gold, it is argued, fell on the passage of the Treasury bill, because the United States Notes of the existing issue rose in value on their recognition as a medium for the payment of Customs! Of course, this is a gross perversion of the facts communicated from this side. Gold did not fall in exchange for United States Notes alone, but in exchange for the current bank credits, in the shape of deposits and bank notes of the City of New-York, the very best standard in the whole country, because representing the commercial and financial centre of the country. There was no account taken of what might thereafter be wanted at the Custom-house for the payment of duties. The question was one of the supply and demand of gold at the time; influenced, to be sure, to some extent, by the brilliant successes of the Government in dwarfing the proportions of the Southern rebellion. The fall in gold was not temporary, as we have since seen. On the contrary, the price has continued to go down, until a minimum next to a nominal premium over the ordinary currency of New-York, has been reached.

While the Treasury bill was in abeyance, the ruinous and inflated nature of the measure was loudly proclaimed by the same authority. The new loans created by the bill would be blasted in credit before they appeared in the market, because of the United States paper currency connected with them. They had no specie foundation, and must therefore sink far below any respectable standard of value—so low that no figure of depreciation could be thought of to signify the lower deep to which these credits would inevitably fall. After the measure had been perfected, and finally passed, we are reminded of the monstrosity of paying the interest on the public debt in Gold by levying the gold on foreign merchandise. As the writer's idea of the premium to which Gold must go, under the working of our new National Currency, was elevated to 10 or 20 per cent., so his indignation is measured against this indirect additional tax upon foreign merchandise. The end designed by the provision for customs duties in Gold, to wit, the security and prompt payment in Gold of the interest upon our public debt, is not for a moment thought of. It is written down that no Government that refuses its own paper at the Custom House is entitled to credit. Better this, however, than to have it said that the principal of our public debt was without foundation in revenues or taxation, and the interest upon it a delusion because payable in a paper currency of uncertain value, and the conversion of which would have been a tax upon the income derived by foreign holders from our loans.

The inconsistency and perversions of the London journal do not stop at this point. We quote another sentence:

"They seem to rely upon the Customs' receipts to furnish the £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 that will be required half-yearly for the purpose; but it may be assumed that they will not get a dollar at any of the ports so long as any of the existing £10,000,000 notes remain in the market at the service of the merchants; and that, consequently, for more than a year, they will have to look to other sources, the nature of which no one at the moment pretends to conjecture."

The present funded debt of the United States is less than $300,000,000, including all interest-bearing Treasury Notes. The half-yearly interest thereon is less than £2,000,000 sterling, in place of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000. Our Customs revenue alone, pledged for this interest, for the current half year, will reach the equivalent of £5,000,000. If paid altogether in United States Notes, the cost of conversion to an amount sufficient to pay the half-yearly interest in gold would be, say two per cent. on nine millions of dollars, or the equivalent of about £36,000. There can be no possible "conjecture" as to the sufficient nature of the appropriation of the Customs for the interest upon the public debt. The question with the London journal is therefore narrowed down to the cost of converting these revenues for a single year.

The Loyal Champions of Tennessee.

We print this morning two very remarkable speeches from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON and Mr. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee—one made in the Capitol at Nashville, the other to the merchants of Cincinnati. Both are characteristic of the forcible, though homely style of their respective authors. What is lacking in elegance is more than compensated by earnestness. The argument of Gov. JOHNSON is directly to the purpose; the narrative of Mr. BROWNLOW at once graphic and startling.

These men are not less remarkable in their history and personal traits, than in their speeches. For more than twenty years they were the antipodes of each other in the politics of East Tennessee. They were the accepted leaders of their respective parties; JOHNSON an extreme Democrat, but in the sense of his own independent interpretation of Democracy; BROWNLOW an ardent out-spoken Whig, ever ready to write or fight for his cause, and to talk, too, as he often did from the stump. Neither could make claim to the learning of the schools. JOHNSON was taught to read and write by his wife, after their marriage and settlement in life. He was a tailor by trade. BROWNLOW felt that he had a call to the Ministry, and early in life became a Methodist "circuit rider." Both subsequently entered the political arena, JOHNSON as a rough diamond in the legislation of the State, and BROWNLOW as a Whig editor in JOHNSON'S District. Each made their mark at an early day in their new vocation; and both soon acquired an overshadowing influence in their respective parties in East Tennessee. JOHNSON improved rapidly in his knowledge and appreciation of public affairs, the origin and history of the Constitution, and the true sympathies of a republican people, and he rose, with this improvement, from the State Legislature to the United States House of Representatives, from the House to the Gubernatorial Chair of his State, and from this to the Senate of the United States, where, in the session of 1860–61, he made his great stand against treason and secession, faithful among the faithless of his Southern colleagues. The ambition of BROWNLOW was satisfied with his commanding influence in the Press. He was proud of his profession, and bold in the vindication of its loyal position as one of the estates of a united Republic.

The past animosities of these conspicuous men have long since been mutually forgiven and forgotten in the common danger which threatened the State, and the common purpose to stand out for the right, at the peril of personal liberty, and if need be of life itself. BROWNLOW was compelled to encounter both dangers, and to endure the first in a most loathsome prison in his own town of Knoxville. His eventful story is told in his speech at Cincinnati, and few will read it without honoring the sturdy spirit that braved so much and suffered so much for the cause of the Union.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—We were not mistaken when we said the President's Message, looking toward aiding States that may seek to initiate emancipation, would produce a profound effect in Europe. Already the first echoes of its reception in England interpret it as the most important measure of policy since the outbreak of the war. The *Times*, however, while recognizing its importance, puts a characteristic interpretation upon the Message. In its curious phraseology, it is "the first bid made to the South toward putting an end to the war;" and that journal thinks that, if the North gradually rise in its offers, until something acceptable has been put forth, the South may be brought to listen!

How absurdly false this view is, nobody in this hemisphere needs to be told, for neither the North nor the South is in the least danger of interpreting the measure in this sense. Not only did the President, in the policy he recommends, receive earnest and numerous assurances of support from that class of persons in the Border Slaveholding States most immediately interested in the proposition, but many of the most influential among them urged it upon the favorable consideration of Mr. LINCOLN. The President in his Message has, in fact, merely responded to the wish and representations of the leading men among the population most directly concerned in the measure. And as for the Davises, Rhetts and Toombses regarding a proposition of emancipation as a "bid," that stupendous joke is of a kind that only the *Times* makes.

From Demerara.

THE COOLIES—PROMISE OF THE SUGAR CROP—THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Capt. KINSLEY, of the bark *Princeton*, arrived yesterday from Demerara, bringing dates to March 10.

Business was dull. Money matters were very tight, owing to the American war. All parties were anxious that the troubles should be speedily arranged. A large number of apprenticed coolies had arrived during the previous two months, and had been distributed among the different plantations.

It was confidently expected that a larger amount of sugar would be produced this year than any previous year. The lately appointed United States Consul, T. D. EDWARDS, Esq., had arrived, and has a pleasant

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...ctory in a prominent part of the ... to give the whole attention to the official business. Merchants and shipmasters and merchants may find him courteous, affable and prompt.

COMFORTS FOR OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Meeting of New-England Men... dent in New-York.

Arrangements to Care for the Wounded Soldiers Passing Through this City—Addresses by Chas. Gould, Drs. Osgood, Bellows and Vinton, C. W. Blunt and others of note.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of New-England, resident in New-York, was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, with a view to make some arrangements to provide for proper attention to the wounded soldiers passing through this City on their return from the battle-fields.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHAS. GOULD, upon whose motion Mr. WM. M. EVARTS was chosen Chairman.

Upon motion of PROSPER M. WETMORE, Messrs. WM. BOND, of Connecticut, and MOSES PERKINS, of Vermont, were selected as Secretaries.

Mr. CHAS. GOULD, then, with a few timely words, enforced the necessity of an association of New-England men, to take the necessary steps to provide for the wounded and, perhaps, dying soldiers from New-England. His plan would be to secure a house, and fit it up with the necessary accommodations. He was glad that the Government proposed to establish hospitals in this City; but that was not all that was necessary. The soldiers wanted simply to have their wounds dressed, and, after a temporary sojourn, to be forwarded home immediately. They could co-operate with the Sanitary Commission and the Association of Physicians and Surgeons in forwarding the work. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair, of three from each New-England State, with power to fill vacancies, to provide the necessary means and provide suitable care, attendance and accommodations for the sick, disabled and wounded New-England soldiers, as they pass through the City on their way homeward from the war; and that the citizens, physicians and surgeons of New-York, and the United States Sanitary Commission, be invited to co-operate in this patriotic and benevolent plan.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT, although a New-Englander, thought the resolution was not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of the case. He wanted to see all States asked to co-operate. He thought that the resolution savored too much of the sectional feeling which had engendered the war.

Mr. P. M. WETMORE thought the resolution proper. New-Yorkers, when they arrived would be at home, and Gov. MORGAN had shown his willingness to provide for them and for Pennsylvanians too, but New-England soldiers were obliged to pass through here in going to or returning from war. The Association of New-England men would be eminently proper to attend to their particular brethren. In conclusion, he more eloquently depicted the mournful aspect of war as the wounded and mutilated soldiers returned home.

Mr. BLUNT moved as an amendment, that the Governors of all the States be invited to co-operate, and that attention be directed to the wounded returning to their homes.

Dr. OSGOOD favored the resolution, but thought it should be a separate question. He thought that the Committee should be specific. It might be well to have a committee generally, but it would be much better to commence with some particular portion. [Applause.] A panic of horror had seized the ladies of New-York upon hearing that the returned soldiers had been treated with such neglect. After the late company of soldiers had left, one hundred noble women had arrived at the Park Barracks, laden with comforts. [Applause.]

Dr. BELLOWS said that they were here, not only as New-Englanders, but as New-Yorkers, too—their adopted City was equally represented, and they did not propose to exclude the sick and wounded soldiers of any State. He thought that all their action should be on the broadest ground. The Committee should have power to look after the condition, and meet the wants of all the suffering soldiers who should arrive. The main thing was to get a powerful central organization, capable of performing the work effectually. He was in favor of a small Committee. In Washington, they had taken care of 7,000 stray, sick, and disabled soldiers, and cared for all their wants, at a small cost. What was now needed was to have a proper agent at Baltimore, to come on with the soldiers, and attend to their wants *in transitu*, to find out their destination.

Dr. VINTON commended the general purport of Dr. BELLOWS' remarks, but they were called as New-England men, and were not called upon to represent other men. One of the fruits of war was the sense of fraternity here witnessed. He thought Mr. BLUNT'S resolution simply called upon others to help them to do what it was their duty to do without such aid. He rejoiced that his birthplace was in Rhode Island, but he disclaimed any sectionalism. He was for confining this effort to New-Englanders, and let the beneficiaries be all the world. [Applause.] They were called as New-Englanders, and should act as New-Englanders, as Mr. GOULD'S resolution proposed. [Applause.]

Col. GEORGE BLISS, sustained the plan of inviting coöperation from all the States. He deprecated the plan of making distinctions among the suffering soldiers.

The Chair suggested an amendment, instructing the Committee to be appointed to make no distinctions among those who should be relieved.

Capt MORGAN wanted to know why New-Englanders should do all the charity? Why shouldn't New-York come in? He was a New-Yorker, but, God knew, and the Chairman knew, that he loved New-England. [Applause and laughter.] What were they going to do with the [illegible] New-Englander. [Laughter.]

Dr. VINTON said the question was not who should be relieved, but, who should be the agents. [Applause.] The New-Englanders simply wanted to do the work which they had been called upon to do. [Applause.]

Capt. MORGAN understood Dr. VINTON to say that they were afraid of spending their money, and stigmatized it as an impertinence.

Col. HOWE, being called for, stated that the only reason why the wounded men had been questioned, was that it was necessary in order to find out where to send them. [Applause.] It was not for the purpose of distinguishing in the aid extended. [Applause.] He favored Mr. GOULD'S resolution, and thought the Park Barracks could be properly fitted up.

Mr. HIDDEN favored taking action as at first contemplated, and forming an Association as New-England men.

Judge PRABODY thought the purpose of the meeting was very plain, and its object would be properly carried out by Mr. GOULD'S resolution, the amendment of Mr. BLUNT, and the *addenda* of the Chair. He thought that these resolutions expressed the combined opinions of all the speakers.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD stated what had been done by the physicians and surgeons for the care of the suffering soldiers. They had organized as citizens of New-York, and were prepared to treat gratuitously the Union soldiers of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. C. C. LEIGH thought they should not ask the suffering soldiers, "Where were you born?" but, "Where are you wounded?" [Applause.]

There were now calls for the question, and upon Mr. BLUNT'S assenting to the suggestion of the Chair, Mr. EVARTS' addition was made to Mr. GOULD'S, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee be instructed that in performing their duties to the sick and wounded of New-England, to extend their aid and charity to their comrades from every State found in their company, and that we desire fully to coöperate in any common arrangements that may include provisions for the aid and cure of all sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to this City from the war.

Mr. GOULD'S resolution was adopted in conjunction with this.

Mr. BLUNT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the prompt and humane action of the physicians and surgeons of this City, that they be invited to send such a delegation to meet and confer with the Committee appointed by this meeting, as they may deem proper.

Dr. GAILLARD stated that a number of the sick soldiers had been received at the New-York Hospital, and were being treated there now.

The Chair announced the following Committee of three from each New-England State:

COMMITTEE.

Chas. Gould, Conn.	Judge B. W. Bonney, N. H.
Col. Frank E. Howe, Mass.	Judge C. A. Peabody, N. H.
Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Conn.	Jeremiah Burns, N. H.
F. E. Wellington, Mass.	Dexter A. Hawkins, Me.
Col. John H. Almy, Conn.	William R. Pegg, Me.
Samuel E. Low, Mass.	Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, Me.
Edwin Hoyt, R. I.	John Paine, Vt.
W. J. Heppin, R. I.	William M. Evarts, Mass.
Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, R. I.	William Bond, Conn.
E. W. Stoughton, Vt.	Dr. Maurice Perkins, Vt.
Maj. J. A. Pulen, Vt.	

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

After an appropriate address by Dr. HITCHCOCK, and some poetry by an unknown gentleman, the meeting separated. The Committee remained, and made effective arrangements to carry out their work.

Subscriptions may be sent to any of the Committee in aid of the object.

The Committee has organized with WM. M. EVARTS as Chairman, CHAS. GOULD, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. WM. BOND and Dr. MOSES PARKINS, Secretaries. The Physicians Aid Society was requested to send three delegates to the Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 31, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	93¼	100	Comm. Coal Prof.	9
5,000 do	93¼	150	New-York Cent. R.	83⅛
1,000 do	93¼	200	do	b10 83⅛
1,000 do	b10 93⅛	100	Erie Railway	36⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93	50	do	b30 36⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coup	97	100	do	s60 36⅜
1,000 do	97¼	250	do	36⅜
1,000 Treas. Bt. 6s, '70	97	100	do	b30 36⅞
1,000 do	96⅞	200	Hudson River R.	83⅝
5,000 Missouri 6s	51⅞	100	do	b30 36
1,000 Cal. State 7s	66	50	Mich. Cen. R.	85⅛
1,000 Ill. 7 ₱ c. '82	92⅞	250	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	22⅞
1,000 Mil. & M. Bds	87⅜	100	Illinois Cen. R. S'p.	62⅜
1,000 do	87¼	100	do	62⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8th M. Bds	79	100	do	63
1,000 Mich. So. Ss. F. B	90⅛	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	112
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. Bds	94⅛	150	Galena & Chic. R.	67⅝
1,000 do	s60 93⅜	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	45⅜
1,000 Del. & Wa. 2d M.	41⅜	100	do	b10 45⅜
5,000 Mich. F. Du C. 1st m.	89⅜	200	do	s60 45⅜
1,000 do	89⅜	300	do	s45 45⅜
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. B.	89	100	do	s30 45⅜
1,000 Cora Ex. Bank	99	200	do	45⅜
1,000 American Gold	101⅜	100	do	b10 45⅝
1,000 do	101⅜	200	do	b10 45⅝
1,000 do	s60 101⅜	300	do	b30 45⅞
1,000 do	b30 101⅜	40	do	45⅞
5,000 Pac. Mail S. Co.	b30 97⅛	1,200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	55⅛
1,000 do	97⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93¼	20,000	American Gold	101⅜
1,000 do	93	15,000	do	s30 101⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	93⅛	50,000	do	b10 101⅜
1,000 do	93	20,000	do	101⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Cou	95	60	Erie Railway	s30 36⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b10 51⅛	50	do	36⅝
5,000 do	s30 51⅛	50 Pac. M. S. Co.		b18 97⅛
5,000 do	s30 51⅜	10	Erie R. Pref.	60⅞
5,000 Ken. State 6s	86⅛	150	Mich. Cen. R.	85⅞
5,000 Ten. State 6s '90	56⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
5,000 do	s30 56⅜	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	45⅜
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '65	104	200	do	s30 45⅜
1,000 Ill. War Loan	88⅜	200	do	b60 45⅝
2,000 Erie R. 8th m. b	79	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	85⅛
5,000 do	78⅝	100	do	b60 85⅝
620 Ill. Cen. R. B.	94⅛	200	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	23
5,000 do	94	50	do	s10 23
6 Bank of Commerce	87			

MONDAY, March 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 29, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 22:

Decrease in Loans	$2,598,676
Increase in Specie	818,412
Increase in Circulation	498,004
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,173,208

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 30, 1861.	March 29, 1862.	March 22, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	120,938,185	125,021,630	127,615,306
Specie	41,408,308	32,841,602	32,023,890
Circulation	8,434,340	6,758,313	6,260,309
Net Deposits	113,432,034	112,256,976	116,830,676
Unchanged	19,840,136	17,628,905	19,229,397
Undrawn	93,611,898	94,428,071	97,601,279
Sub-Treasury	6,092,841	4,450,701	4,925,887

The average of Loans and Discounts on the present Bank statement is reduced by further sales of the Government stocks held by the Banks. The ordinary or mercantile line is rather above than below last Monday's return. The Specie line, as anticipated in our weekly review this morning, is higher by over three-quarters of a million than last week. The Circulation of the City Banks is rapidly returning to the figures of last December. The recovery from the lowest point is now equal to $1,200,000, and the probability is that the line will soon be up to eight millions again. There is a large and constant demand for the small-note circulation of New-York, both City and Country, and considerable difficulty is encountered by Money Brokers on the Street in filling orders from the interior for this description of Currency. We have seldom known so decided an increase in the employment of New-York State Circulation. A considerable number of the Country Bankers, after exhausting their own issues, are writing to their City correspondents for a further supply of Currency.

The Stock Exchange continues comparatively dull, owing to the prolonged absence of War news from the waters of Virginia and the Southwest. The Share list, however, was rather firmer at the close of business to-day than on Saturday. The exception to the general steadiness is in U. S 6 ₱ cents of 1881. Of these, a number of sellers appeared on the market at 93@93⅛ ₱ cent., the final price being 93 ₱ cent. sales, and that figure bid for more. A 60-day purchase at 94 ₱ cent. was made early in the day, to the amount of $200,000, and the same prominent buyer took $50,000 in the afternoon, at 93 ₱ cent., buyer 10 days, and $15,000 at the same price for cash. No particular cause was assigned for the sudden fall from 93⅛@93⅜ ₱ cent., except that a number of sellers appeared in the market apparently, without limit as to price. New-York Central, Erie and the Western Shares were firm at the close of the day, with the single exception of Illinois Central, which gave way at the morning Board, and failed to recover materially on the subsequent dealings in the Stock. The price of Gold rose to 101⅛@101⅜ ₱ cent. at the close of the day, and a corresponding rise is reported in Bills on London, which from 111⅛ ₱ cent., have advanced to 112@112½ ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm at about the following rates:

N. Y. Cen	82⅝	M. Southern	23
Erie	36⅞	M. Guarant'd	46⅜
Erie Preferred	61⅜	Michigan Central	55⅜
Pacific Mail	97⅜	Missouris	51⅜
Panama, ex. d	121⅜	Tennessees	66¾
Toledo	45⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Ocean	75
Merchants'	93	Mercantile	105
Merchants', scrip	93⅜	American Exchange	80⅜
Mechanics'	101	Pacific	110
Union	92⅜	Chatham	86
America	101	Bank of the Republ	90
City	112	Irving	60
North River	75	Metropolitan	95⅜
Tradesmen's	90	People's	80
Fulton	120	Market	85
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Nassau	90
National ex d	90	Shoe and Leather	93
Leather Manufac's	128	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	112	Park	100⅜
Commerce	85	Mechanics' of B'klyn	120
Broadway	128		

And the following the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	94¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64-'81	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	94½
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c.	60
Erie seconds, '79	102	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16½
Erie thirds, '68	92¾	H. & St. J. firsts	30
Erie fourths, '80	87⅜	Galena & Chi. firsts	99¾
Erie fifths, '88	78¼	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	100¾	L. E. & Wab. seconds	47
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	96	Mil. & Miss. firsts	89
Chi. B. & Q. firsts, 8 ₱ c.	99½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	92	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	93
Mich. So., 7 ₱ c. seconds	73	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
N. Ind. firsts	90	Clev. & Tol. s. f. firsts	86
N. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	90	Long Dock Co. Bonds	107½
Pac. R. 7 ₱ c., guar.	45	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts pref.	57

The market for Money opens this week at steady rates and on an easy supply. The Exchange on London, as quoted above, is firmer. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 6¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	42¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	42½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	51¾c.

One of the most successful of our Stock Exchange firms, Messrs. JEROME, FITZHUGH & Co., dissolved partnership this afternoon. The junior partners, Messrs. FITZHUGH & JENKINS, form a new partnership in the office of the late house, No. 61 Beaver-street, while Mr. ADDISON G. JEROME opens an office on his separate account, at No. 20 Exchange-place. They are all popular men on the Stock Exchange and their numerous friends are gratified to believe that both houses have good prospects of success in their new arrangements.

A correspondent sends us the following in regard to one of our new Life Insurance Companies:

"The report of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts exhibits the gratifying fact that eight of our New-York Life Insurance Companies have complied with the Insurance Law of that State and reported to the Department. Prominent among these is the Mutual Life. The Home is there also, and the Knickerbocker, Washington, Guardian, Manhattan, Germania and *Equitable*. This latter Company, foremost among all the new ones, has had another year of remarkable prosperity. It has accumulated assets to the amount of $215,231 46, and its policies, now outstanding, insure the aggregate sum of over three millions of dollars. It is the only Stock Company in the United States that divides all its profits pro rata among the assured, paying only legal interest on its capital; and we are glad to record that it has received the public patronage so well deserved by a system so safe and equitable. Its officers are worthy of the positions they occupy and the principles they represent; and the success of the Company is, therefore, only the legitimate result of wise ideas well carried out."

The Sub-Treasury will pay to-morrow the first coupon of the U. S. Treasury 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds, of date Oct. 1, 1861. The interest will be paid in Gold Coin. The other disbursements of the office in U. S. Notes are large to-day, $2,244,000, against receipts of all kinds of $1,401,000. The following is the March statement of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York:

March 1, 1862, by balance		$62,403 08
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$4,581,775 13	
Account of Patent Fees	5,376 21	
Account of Post-office Department	58,733 75	
Account of Loans and Treasury Notes	13,961,028 65	
Account Miscellaneous	373,037 15—	$18,979,952 29
Payments		$18,042,355 37
Debit Balance	$1,215,873 61	
Treasury Drafts	21,297,293 23	
Post-office Drafts	27,313 48—	$21,540,480 32
March 31, 1862, Dr., balance		$3,498,124 95
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$4,958,751 36	
By receipts during the month	9,120,474 43—	$14,079,225 79
To Payments		7,716,062 98
Balance		$6,363,162 81
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$698,512 37
To Payments		183,262 03
Balance		$515,251 34
By Receipts for Customs in Mar., 1862		$4,581,775 13
By Receipts for Customs in Mar., 1861		2,288,647 27
Increase in March, 1862		$2,293,127 86
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$141,879 74
By Coin received during the Month	$115,383 23	
By Fine Bars do	298,777 40—	414,160 63
Total		$556,031 37
To Payments in Coin	$134,364 22	
To Payments in Fine Bars	258,796 01—	393,160 23
Balance		$162,871 14
By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,972,237 50	
By Coin and Notes in hand, in Assay Office	70,750 61—	$7,042,988 11
By Fine Bars do	92,864 26	
By Unparted Bullion at Assay Office	202,513 00—	$295,377 26
Total		$7,338,365 37
Less over drafts and due Depositors		3,740,494 75
Balance		$3,597,870 62

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$16,000	
Foreign Bullion	19,000	
United States Bullion	151,000—	$186,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$18,600	
Foreign Bullion	5,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	2,200	
Washoe	200—	$26,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$133,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	79,000—	$212,000
Gold Bars stamped		$361,984 36
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		90,614 29

The annual report of the Illinois Central Company, for the year 1861, has recently been made up and published, under the order of the Board of Directors. The gross earnings of the Road, for the year, were $2,965,767
Operating expenses 1,456,122
Net result of traffic $1,509,645
As against previous year, 1860:
Gross earnings $2,778,333
Operating expenses 1,649,693—$1,128,640
Increase in net traffic, 1861 $381,005

The total land sales for 1861 were 102,247 acres, for $1,541,041. The aggregate sales since the formation of the company have been 1,236,971 acres, for $16,161,203 15. The unsold acres amount to 1,358,549. The collections of the year, from previous land sales enabled the Company to cancel $340,000 Construction Mortgage Bonds, reducing the Mortgage, which originally stood at seventeen millions, below fifteen millions.

Capital stock paid in $16,129,095
Construction mortgage $17,000,000
Reduced by Land Collections 2,086,500—14,913,500
Other Bonded Debt 364,000
Present Capital and Funded Debt $31,407,595

The Report of the President of the Company remarks as follows upon the sudden change in the prospects of the property from the breaking out of the Southern rebellion last Spring:

"The favorable condition of your property in the early months of last year arose largely from the through traffic with the South. The result of the completion of the connecting lines with Mobile and New-Orleans, during the previous year, gave promise of a surplus beyond the interest of the debt, to provide a dividend on the Share Capital.

The net profits of the first quarter's traffic were $354,718 96, the land sales and collections were alike satisfactory, and we felt justified in the belief that the difficulties which had attended our enterprise had been surmounted. These expectations were disappointed by the extension of the Southern difficulties to the Middle States.

The Government placed a force at Cairo in April. Communication with the South being prohibited, our through business was cut off—the freight traffic at Cairo, from $117,000 per month the first four months, decreased to $103,123 18 for the entire eight months following. Our interests suffered both in the loss of business, (the transportation to Cairo having fallen off from 92,000 tons in the first four months to 20,000 tons in the last eight months,) and in the lack of ability of the farmers upon our line to meet their engagements in consequence of the loss of their usual market. Our line for 253 miles south of the Terre Haute and Alton Road is now mainly of use for the transportation of Government troops and stores, and must remain so until the settlement of our National troubles.

With the very abundant harvest of wheat and corn, the local traffic of our line north of the point named would have supported the entire road, with ordinary market prices for the products of the country, but the surplus crops of the Northwest were thrown on to the lakes; the supply of vessels and canal-boats was inadequate to the sudden unexampled demand for transportation, which consequently rose rapidly in price and reduced the net price of his products to the Illinois farmer to so low a point as to leave no margin for profit.

The bank issues in this State were largely based upon the securities of the Southern States. The overthrow of this currency caused the withdrawal of $12,000,000 of paper in circulation with great loss to the holders, thus adding to the general confusion caused by the unexpected war which has transferred in Illinois alone 65,000 men to warlike pursuits from the ordinary occupations of civil life.

In this state of things, our first effort was to reduce the expenses; secondly, to secure grain from the purchasers of lands, in payment of their contracts.

The working expenses from the 1st of January to the 1st of July were $817,890 86; from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, $687,063 01; the expenditures on capital account, including $64,487 62 for one engine and sixty-three cars, (constructed early in the year,) are $237,597 31.

We have contracted for two iron bridges, to be delivered this year, and shall construct a new bridge at Chicago, but the entire expense for capital account should not exceed $150,000, and the working expense $1,450,000.

Receipts of grain for lands were commenced in August, and 1,860,000 bushels of corn were delivered and shipped through to New-York for sale—the first shipment at a small profit. The great advance in lake and canal freights not only cut off this profit, but will produce a loss, which, however, will be compensated in some measure by the purchase of the construction bonds at a discount. We are now taking corn in the ear, and have already 300,000 bushels stored near Chicago. From 10,000 to 15,000 bushels are sent in daily, and this appears to be the most practical method in these hard times, for the Western farmer, of meeting his desire to pay his debts, and securing to the Company partial payment of the large amount of notes it has on hand.

The road forwarded, last year, 50 ₱ cent. more grain than in 1860, and five times as much as the total of 1855. Fifteen millions of bushels in twelve months is the most striking proof of the rapid development of the prairies; and now, with the necessities growing out of the war, Sorghum (or Chinese Sugar Cane) is successfully cultivated; some 1,500,000 gallons of molasses were produced last year; and the cultivation of cotton in Southern Illinois will be resumed if seed can be obtained—the culture of cotton was not abandoned in this State until the price of Upland declined below ten cents ₱ lb.; at this price it is generally believed that it can be grown profitably, and to a large extent. Three-fourths of the citizens of Southern Illinois originated from the Southern States, and are familiar with its culture. The Agricultural Department of the General Government has taken steps to secure a supply of seed.

Illinois has eight or ten millions acres of land, with the climate of Virginia and Kentucky, and will furnish, should the National troubles continue, large supplies of tobacco, besides other semi-tropical products. At no period has this State occupied so prominent a position in the public mind, its immense shipments of grain, cattle, and provisions, controlling the prices in the Eastern markets. Even during these Winter months, the sale of cattle, provisions, etc., are said to exceed one million dollars per week. The troubles and losses incident to the war must turn the attention more directly to these cheap and fertile lands, and concentrate population upon them.

It would be unjust to the distant owners of this property to shrink from an expression of apprehension in regard to the income of this year, especially from passenger traffic, so long as the Southern insurrection continues. The gross passenger receipts in 1861 were only $661,392 72, being less than the receipts of 1855, and $451,009 less than the receipts of 1856.

The War Department has agreed to allow the actual expenses of transporting troops, but the major part of this service, $207,128 64, performed in 1861, is still unpaid. The first quarter will show a large decrease in freight earnings, for there is no way to recover the loss of business at Cairo, and while our communications with the South are cut off, we cannot escape the inevitable consequences of loss and uncertainty.

The unexpected intervention of special causes has arrested the prosperity of the company, at the moment when it seemed upon the most secure footing. It is beyond individual power to reëstablish it until the relations with the South are renewed, or until higher prices for the produce of the country place our farmers in better circumstances."

Taxable Wealth of the State of New-York.

Counties.	1860.	1861.
Albany	$39,044,737	$39,444,737
Alleghany	8,035,120	8,035,120
Broome	8,391,423	8,391,423
Cattaraugus	6,620,148	6,620,148
Cayuga	19,214,844	19,214,814
Chatauque	14,270,102	14,270,102
Chemung	6,472,752	6,472,762
Chenango	10,500,000	10,500,000
Clinton	5,727,775	5,727,775
Columbia	18,365,490	18,365,490
Cortland	6,165,923	6,165,923
Delaware	8,210,352	8,210,352
Dutchess	29,979,280	29,979,280
Erie	47,251,841	47,251,841
Essex	3,824,027	3,824,027
Franklin	4,149,270	4,149,270
Fulton	4,054,412	4,054,412
Genesee	11,650,136	11,650,136
Greene	7,950,084	7,950,084
Hamilton	470,333	470,333
Herkimer	10,144,567	10,144,567
Jefferson	15,935,769	15,035,769
Kings	106,295,591	108,295,591
Lewis	4,495,200	4,495,200
Livingston	14,306,555	14,306,555
Madison	11,072,782	11,072,782
Monroe	26,732,076	26,732,076
Montgomery	7,354,077	7,354,077
New-York	550,676,778	571,078,778
Niagara	12,823,822	12,823,822
Oneida	25,639,379	25,639,379
Onondaga	28,350,128	28,350,128
Ontario	16,445,575	16,445,575
Orange	24,525,254	24,525,254
Orleans	9,682,749	9,682,749
Oswego	14,254,368	14,254,368
Otsego	12,072,302	12,072,302
Putnam	6,114,035	6,114,035
Queens	21,343,083	21,343,083
Rensselaer	26,278,926	26,278,926
Richmond	9,728,402	8,728,402
Rockland	5,440,260	5,440,260
Saratoga	12,048,356	12,048,356
Schenectady	5,602,786	5,602,786
Schoharie	6,850,681	6,850,681
Schuyler	4,280,723	4,280,723
Seneca	8,159,547	8,159,547
St. Lawrence	15,633,359	15,633,359
Steuben	13,991,732	13,991,732
Suffolk	12,050,506	12,050,506
Sullivan	4,132,995	4,132,995
Tioga	5,818,318	5,818,318
Tompkins	7,874,265	7,874,205
Ulster	15,567,658	15,567,658
Warren	2,519,380	2,519,380
Washington	15,331,105	15,331,105
Wayne	13,887,157	13,887,157
Westchester	41,012,725	42,012,725
Wyoming	7,750,822	7,750,822
Yates	7,293,708	7,293,708
Total	$1,419,494,610	$1,443,750,629

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. March 29.	Loans. March 22.	Specie. March 29.	Specie. March 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,526,380	4,799,965	1,492,114	1,281,083
Manhattan Co	4,818,489	4,763,872	1,930,771	1,968,915
Merchants' Bank	4,623,512	5,296,540	1,475,342	1,305,639
Mechanics' Bank	3,476,145	3,602,977	623,190	572,573
Union Bank	2,746,505	2,668,098	1,441,959	1,415,353
Bank of America	6,219,277	6,202,825	1,055,424	842,877
Phenix Bank	3,395,674	3,292,784	546,751	584,219
City Bank	2,030,230	2,219,496	1,746,899	1,819,414
Tradesmen's Bank	1,576,049	1,559,252	211,071	207,566
Fulton Bank	1,507,844	1,488,080	415,026	417,186
Chemical Bank	1,665,976	1,734,946	2,485,448	2,466,818
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,994,873	1,989,409	192,311	195,884
National Bank	2,077,701	2,080,941	418,460	409,802
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,527,305	1,541,162	226,382	236,298
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	936,858	949,112	210,875	209,854
Greenwich Bank	446,428	387,165	426,172	422,808
Leather Man. Bk.	1,359,893	1,432,015	738,668	803,193
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,240,119	1,203,518	278,791	279,919
Bk. St. New-York	4,346,042	4,308,855	849,022	901,427
Am. Exchange Bk.	5,728,815	6,279,861	2,833,464	2,575,969
Bk. of Commerce	13,300,611	13,626,552	1,572,496	1,595,662
Broadway Bank	3,499,230	3,592,260	1,438,484	1,476,740
Ocean Bank	1,639,171	1,662,792	241,631	235,238
Mercantile Bank	2,860,260	2,914,789	517,321	516,629
Pacific Bank	1,089,187	1,122,426	212,962	259,431
Bank of Republic	3,727,169	3,745,082	1,094,346	1,103,069
Chatham Bank	713,478	678,911	102,313	101,636
People's Bank	638,094	668,738	92,493	93,012
Bank of N. Am	2,130,260	2,178,434	278,296	269,822
Hanover Bank	1,609,253	1,591,590	150,247	148,560
Irving Bank	653,335	680,309	93,809	88,892
Metropolitan Bk.	6,587,376	7,209,278	1,647,190	1,554,163
Citizen's Bank	787,693	701,642	145,976	141,904
Nassau Bank	1,876 713	1,821,480	311,304	290,742
Market Bank	1,585,920	1,579,113	243,251	247,407
St. Nicholas Bank	1,251,465	1,301,437	142,407	145,018
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,818,768	2,851,776	267,106	260,116
Corn Exch. Bank	2,063,703	2,072,868	382,178	370,943
Continental Bank	3,003,905	3,048,066	314,973	397,457
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,576,634	1,569,939	219,759	255,828
Oriental Bank	512,598	545,169	99,907	99,527
Marine Bank	1,131,487	1,124,031	167,291	168,683
Atlantic Bank	752,742	743,770	98,562	101,500
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,605,430	2,590,390	275,181	282,070
Park Bank	5,879,849	5,934,327	2,325,312	2,061,405
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	585,755	655,292	148,377	149,304
Grocers' Bank	507,957	463,835	69,137	60,302
North River Bank	574,528	591,778	90,602	90,518
East River Bank	298,223	251,433	38,821	38,728
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	742,815	842,673	205,779	213,055
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	449,808	368,514	105,113	101,453
N. Y. Exch. Bank	346,821	344,698	52,364	54,233
Bull's Head Bank	400,984	415,661	46,938	46,458
N. Y. County Bank	309,030	310,790	60,564	59,380
Total	145,091,630	147,615,306	32,841,802	32,023,890
	Decrease $2,593,676		Increase... $ 818,412	

Banks.	Circulation. March 29.	Circulation. March 22.	Deposits—Net. March 29.	Deposits—Net. March 22.
Bk. of New-York	393,472	373,537	3,305,357	3,696,826
Manhattan Co	121,939	124,885	4,531,663	4,552,858
Merchants' Bank	81,107	76,582	3,260,963	3,393,402
Mechanics' Bank	194,718	163,081	2,474,422	2,613,823
Union Bank	125,787	100,434	2,194,716	2,041,946
Bank of America	55,457	57,083	5,373,502	5,320,251
Phenix Bank	56,555	58,541	2,327,486	2,340,565
City Bank			2,859,852	3,086,390
Tradesmen's Bank	158,891	144,295	940,916	961,297
Fulton Bank	89,247	94,377	1,360,271	1,446,126
Chemical Bank	153,677	159,252	4,276,682	4,320,875
Merch. Exch. Bk.	86,783	74,507	1,060,757	1,059,574
National Bank	91,719	85,086	1,121,567	1,138,533
Butch. & Drov. Bk	221,868	198,660	1,134,526	1,016,381
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	157,749	155,748	887,358	894,075
Greenwich Bank	62,914	48,310	589,911	585,861
Leather Man. Bk.	73,531	69,941	1,162,418	1,306,410
Seventh Ward Bk.	126,939	100,191	854,357	842,997
Bk. St. New-York	82,886	84,996	3,450,356	3,391,297
Am. Exchange Bk.	186,122	167,944	4,273,778	4,639,810
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,806,705	5,882,136
Broadway Bank	331,023	309,885	4,011,171	4,311,840
Ocean Bank	68,322	61,466	1,032,642	1,021,772
Mercantile Bank	7,028	7,298	2,329,357	2,386,086
Pacific Bank	134,773	134,779	857,804	891,547
Bank of Republic	196,860	188,132	2,444,920	2,773,137
Chatham Bank	59,002	45,389	423,413	427,153
People's Bank	46,037	42,038	486,031	514,762
Bank of N. Am	124,625	111,845	1,584,484	1,647,238
Hanover Bank	59,205	41,772	768,555	778,448
Irving Bank	112,508	103,486	415,224	409,284
Metropolitan Bk.	173,361	175,506	5,690,843	5,383,966
Citizen's Bank	139,521	137,371	634,413	620,655
Nassau Bank	52,100	55,419	1,312,179	1,240,559
Market Bank	189,050	171,335	1,026,306	1,041,203
St. Nicholas Bank	106,103	77,011	691,576	714,974
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	273,567	275,130	1,687,929	1,647,552
Corn Exch. Bank	190,586	190,576	1,310,276	1,316,240
Continental Bank	205,807	199,337	1,434,546	1,412,743
Bk. of Commw'lth	271,225	276,598	975,881	998,861
Oriental Bank	91,755	82,751	437,750	462,099
Marine Bank	173,929	158,968	799,443	866,089
Atlantic Bank	92,671	93,150	389,452	383,090
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	162,619	138,485	1,626,155	1,922,671
Park Bank	225,246	163,110	6,402,276	6,453,168
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	81,093	74,212	442,852	429,966
Grocers' Bank	39,122	31,656	354,658	326,986
North River Bank	61,095	57,319	420,268	432,671
East River Bank	102,904	102,998	190,643	188,544
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	47,474	51,473	601,594	590,150
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	115,157	102,338	300,003	305,868
N. Y. Exch. Bank	99,676	95,316	318,335	290,769
Bull's Head Bank	130,716	130,372	394,349	372,408
N. Y. County Bank	72,029	69,885	255,936	263,387
Total	$6,758,313	$6,260,309	$94,428,071	$97,601,279
	Increase..... $498,004		Decrease... $3,173,208	

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Call for a Newspaper Convention.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the publishers, editors, and reporters of the newspapers of the State, irrespective of politics, to meet at Albany, on Wednesday, April 9, for the purpose of forming a State organization for mutual protection. The call is signed by A. B. CALDWELL and five others. A Corresponding Committee has been appointed to state the purposes of the Convention.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The ice is moving down the river with the ebb tide.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 787, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Tennessee and at Island No. 10, and letters from other divisions of the army.

FULL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER, VA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Occupation of Virginia. The Fight at Warrenton. The Opening Campaign.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents Rebels Arrested at Tangiers. The Movement in France. The Greek Revolution, &c.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN EVERY QUARTER—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Copious and Interesting Extracts from the Southern Press. The Unionists in East Tennessee. Preparations for Battle at New-Orleans, &c.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

LEAD

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid; best of City references given. Call at No. 466 6th-av., in shoe-store, between 24th and 25th sts. None but first-class families need call.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid; can do sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 45 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children, or assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 508 2d-av., top floor, front room, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country for the City winter. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, in a small private family; would refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and the care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, 1,379 Lexington-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Is a young woman who can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG Scotch girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 197 East 40th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework, by an honest, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present place, No. 47 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with children; is willing to go in the country. Call to-day, Monday, March 31, at her present employer's, No. 26 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and will assist in the washing and ironing. Has no objection to the country. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 208 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av. Good City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is strictly honest, and can be seen No. 32 West 30th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—WANted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—WANted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable neat young woman as chambermaid or nurse; best of references. Call at No. 26 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Can procure good City reference from her last place where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference. May be seen, for two days, at No. 323 East 6th-st., Room No. 13.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to go as regular waitress in a small private family. Has excellent City reference from her last place. Understands her business well in either capacity, and will be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or attend to children; good City reference since from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—A Two young Protestant girls want situations; can fulfill either as chambermaid, waitress or children's maid; can be well recommended from the last place they lived. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 295 1st-av., at the dry-goods store, one door from 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; is sober, honest and very capable; City reference of the very best from last place. Call in the office 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good City references; call, for two days, at No. 266 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., front room, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 422 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best references. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to go in the country with a lady and one or two children. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing and to take care of children; has always lived at home with her parents. Call for two days at No. 81 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A girl wants a place to do chamberwork or waiting, and has no objections of doing housework; best City references. Apply at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 166 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation to care children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as a good experienced cook and baker; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies, soups and game; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt factory, between 15th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN PROTESTant cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived for many years in noblemens' families in England; has also lived in a first-class family in this City; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook, who understands French, English and German cooking in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62½ West Washington-place, fourth floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and jellies; good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Forsyth-st., Room No. 14.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in meats, soups and game; is a good baker of biscuit and desserts; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry and baking; no objection to assist in the washing; will go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, bread, biscuit, jellies, game; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has over eight years' City reference; has no objection to go in the country to a permanent situation; Newport preferred. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 41st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Call at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references; no objection to the country. Address No. 19 East 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Apply at No. 66½ Carmine-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as good cook and good baker, and is a first rate washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for three days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references; also, same situation wanted by a colored woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as excellent cook; she has no objection to assist with the washing; is good ironing; she is willing and obliging; she has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 92 Henry-st., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 134 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; neat, economizing and obliging, and very highly recommended; will try to please, at moderate wages, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY, faithful woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities. Can produce most satisfactory references for sobriety and competency; is most strict and economical in her kitchen. Any family requiring a good domestic will apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO respectable girls, (sisters,) situations; one as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking; the other as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing. best City references from their last place, where they lived for seven years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 420 4th-av., below 30th-st., Mrs. Evans' fancy-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a very trustworthy and highly recommended girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a competent and reliable kitchen servant; can wash and iron to please the most particular; will hire either in Brooklyn, New-York or the country. Apply at Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference and is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, No. 128 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days' at No. 113 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; best of City reference given; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., in the rear, opposite the plumber's, for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker of bread and pies, a first-rate washer and ironer; has first-rate reference; can go this day. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A SITUATION IS wanted, by a woman, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can bake, milk, make butter, &c.; has good reference; prefers the country; any distance. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do general housework in a private family; can give the best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper or nurse; well accustomed to the care of children; first-class reference given. Call for one week at No. 112 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, fluting and mangling; no objection to the country; would like to go to Newport; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 86 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best City reference given; can be seen at her present situation, at No. 18 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY COMPETENT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; washes for the nursery or as waitress and chambermaid; fills each capacity. Wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 847½ Broadway between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; would have no objections to plain sewing; can give the best of City references as for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 104½ 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the shoe-store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse wishes a situation to take charge of an infant, or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address A. B. C., Mr. Louden, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 45 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A highly respectable woman, as nurse; is well capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; can speak German well; would have no objection to travel, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a Protestant young woman, who is an experienced nurse, and understands embroidery, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation to act as child's nurse, or to attend upon a lady about visiting Europe; references unexceptionable. Any communication addressed to No. 63 Lexington-av., will meet with prompt attention.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a Protestant girl; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,815 Post-office.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a French girl, 16 years old, speaking English as well as French, to take care of children and assist with sewing. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse or chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent sewer; understands taking the charge of a baby; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a lady that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 a month; City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or take care of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 224 9th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to mind children and sew, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking; would also instruct young children in the first branches of learning; can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 302 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a young girl; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young girl wishes a situation as seamstress, in a private family; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or take care of a child; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and embroidery; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a respectable young woman, to work by the day or week as seamstress, and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; works on ladies' dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; has good references. Call at No. 195 West 25th-st., or address a note for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork; has lived for several years in her last place; City references. Apply at 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would wait on a lady or travel. Call or address a note at No. 208 7th-st., between Avs. B. and C.

AS SEAMPTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS DESIRES to engage with a few private families to go out by the week to make children's dresses and ladies' underclothes; has the best of City references; wages $2.50 per week. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as seamstress, by a young woman that can cut and fit dresses, has no objection to assist in chamberwork, and can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very highly recommended girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; will be found of neat appearance, and thoroughly competent to cut and fit all styles of ladies' dresses; references to Brooklyn families. Inquire for JANE, at Mr. Christopher's Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; good City reference given. Call in the bakery, No. 423, corner of 31st-st. and 3d av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as waitress, who has lived in the above capacity for many years; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 77 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family, or to assist in the chamberwork; understands her business perfectly; wishes to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid or thorough servant, takes charge of the silver and dining-room, is fully competent; wages $7 a month. city or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the general housework of a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 39 East 15th-st., near 4th-av.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, to take a family's washing and ironing, at her own residence, to go out by the day. Good reference given. Can be seen for a week. Apply at No. 96 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB No. 15 3d-av.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, or address B. H., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness-store.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a German man; he understands his business; is a steady and careful driver; he has lived in the first-class families; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 32d-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address S. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; is a single young man, and has no objections to city or country. Call, or address J. B. H., at private stable, No. 66 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PLACE BY AN English married man, who understands the duties required of him as coachman and groom; can show five years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address COACHMAN, Brewster & Co.'s, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference as to sobriety and honesty, and is a careful driver. Can be seen, or address a note to J. M., at Mr. Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man; he understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; would take charge or assist in a vegetable garden; has the best of reference for sobriety, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a respectable, Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Graham's saddler's store, No. 663½ University-place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman with a private family, either in City or country; is a Protestant; has long experience in the above capacity. Has the best of City reference. Call or address A. B. C., Mr. Louden, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses and harness, or would do plain gardening; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address W., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for J. S., at Mr. Waters' Saddlery, No. 840 Broadway, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as coachman, by a respectable single man, who understands his business perfectly well; a good groom and careful driver; the very best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Address T. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days, or No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can produce excellent references, and would like wages without board. Address C. W., No. 23 West 18th-st.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, steady, single man as coachman; who thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches: has the best of City reference. Call or address J. T. T., for two days, at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery Store, No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN AND FARMER—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted, by a man and wife; (no incumbrance:) the man to take the care of a small farm, care of horses, drive, &c.; is a practical farmer and not afraid of work; his wife is a competent and efficient servant in the kitchen, or as general housework servant; both are recommended highly for sobriety, honesty and industry, and will hire at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a married man of small incumbrance, of sober and temperate habits, who perfectly understands the care of vegetables and gardening; is a good and careful driver; can give six years' reference. Address J. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a sober, steady man as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands the care of vegetables and flower gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful. Address O. G., Box No. 196 *Times* office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a single man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has no objection to country any part of the country. Can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a single Englishman; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man desires a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; is steady, sober, industrious and capable. Can produce satisfactory reference. For particulars, address O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, by a young man of steady habits, a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses; a good driver and careful in every respect; a fair family gardener; his late employer can be seen in the City. Address or call for JAMES, No. 378 6th-av.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, who has many years experience in this City, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference from his last employer, where he has lived the last four years; no objection to City or country, or to travel with a gentleman. Call or address D. D., No. 15 John-st., for three days, if not engaged.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; has over five years' reference from his last place; has no objection to the country. Apply, by note or personally, at No. 21 7th-av. corner of Macdougal-alley and Macdougal-st., in the livery-stable.

A FARMER—COOK.—WANTED, BY A MAN and wife, situations on a farm. He is thoroughly acquainted with farming in all it branches; his wife is a good cook, or would take charge of a dairy. Good references given. Apply at No. 243 10th-av., for two days, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a Scotchman, a married man. Can be seen for two days at Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

A FARMER.—AN AMERICAN FARMER, INdustrious, intelligent and upright, wants work. Address FARMER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A YOUNG man desires a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle; is a good and careful driver; can produce satisfactory references. For particulars, apply at E. HANLON'S, No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 6, up stairs.

A FRUITERER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by an Englishman, as above; satisfactory references given. Apply, for four days, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 23, or Box No. 3,472 Post-office, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with a small family; one who has had several years' experience in England and this country; is well acquainted with stove and greenhouse plants, the growing of grapes and vegetables and the raising of roots for cattle. None need reply to this only those requiring a gardener permanently. Direct to L. O., or apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 Johnst., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a steady, active married man, without incumbrance, whose testimonials will prove his competency; would take charge of a gentleman's seat; his wife can act as cook or laundress if required; is a Protestant; City reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man; understands his business in its different departments; good vegetable gardener and greenhouse, graperies, &c.; he is a good planter and layer out of grounds; good City reference; wages moderate. Any parties in want of such a man will address to F. C., No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant single man as gardener; is fully competent in the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetable, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; could take charge of horses, if required; reference of several years of the first-class. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, without any family but wife, who knows his business, and understands fruits, flowers, vegetables and grapes, and knows how to care a gentleman's place. Address N O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man. Protestant; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; has been many years in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call on or address C. N., at Smith's seed-store, No. 70 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., Westchester, N. Y.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as gardener; understands the business in all its branches, and the laying out of new grounds; is sober, honest, attentive and capable, as his reference will certify. Address J. W. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, vegetables, grounds, &c. Can come well recommended. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married, without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; satisfactory references given as to character and abilities. Address H. E., at A. Reid's seed-store, 807 Broadway.

A GARDENER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, on a gentleman's place, by a stout young man; can take charge of a small garden; is a good milker, and can come well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and faithfulness. Address H. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GARDENER OR CO

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which will give about thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganisation. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, by order of the Executors of Edward Kellogg, deceased, 40 shares of the above stock, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 9 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 5th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie pike. At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

THE UNDERNOTED BONDS AND COUpons of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after 1st proximo, viz.: 2 Income Bonds due April 1, 1862, each $1,000; Coupon on Bonds due April 1, 1862; Coupon on Mortgage Bonds due April 1, 1862.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and the Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1862, ON BONDS of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN S. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

GOLD AND SILVER, 7 30-100 AND 6 per cent. United States Treasury Notes, bought and sold at the best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

THE APRIL COUPON DUE ON THE 7.30 United States Treasury Notes cashed upon presentation by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 18 WALL-STREET

NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co.
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. ELSHEMIUS.	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. *6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of April. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 7 THIRD Av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.

KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
18f-law12wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STILL, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street nineteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, in a tin case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
mh31-2aw3wM.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. DR. ROWMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE stores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? DR. POWERS is investigating. Call on DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., for a very worst case, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $5 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. WARD'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beneficator. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge are quick to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore. FROM NEW-YORK—6:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4, 6 P. M. FROM FLUSHING—6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M.; 1, 2:45, 4:55 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.		7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.		10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Co. harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. S. Lennon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, CHINA. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY, April 5,
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, April 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EVERS & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 3 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th inst.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave P

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Additional Names of Killed and Wounded—Gen. Shields Doing Well.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 30.

The following wounded died yesterday and to-day, and were buried by Capt. VANDERVAN:

Richard Martin, Sixty-seventh Ohio.
George Gardner, Fourteenth Indiana.
John Wolfe, Sixty-seventh Ohio.
Unknown, Twenty-ninth Ohio.
Wm. Whitney, Thirteenth Indiana.
Jacob Jackson, Twenty-seventh Ohio, died of fever.
A. L. Brown, Eighth Ohio,
One unknown.
Another unknown—on his clothes were the initials T. A. W.
Wallace Colburn, Seventh Ohio.
E. H. Bunce, Seventh Ohio; his body has been delivered to his friends.
James Gordon Evans, of Company C, of the rebel Twenty-first Virginia Regiment.

Previous to the foregoing our loss stood as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	103
Wounded	441
Missing	24

Only a few of the reports of the detailed regiments have been yet received, owing to the distance and scattered positions of the regiments.

Three or four days will elapse before a full list of the names can be received.

Dr. KENNEY, Medical Inspector of the army, has been engaged in looking into the condition of the wounded here, in connection with the Medical Director, Wm. S. KING, of the Fifth Army Corps.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity at first of tinware, crockery and hardware, for hospital purposes, the deficiency has in a great measure been supplied.

The wounded are now contained in two hospitals, and are under the immediate charge of Dr. H. BRYANT, Medical Director of the Division of Gen. SHIELDS.

About 230 sick and wounded prisoners have been sent to Frederick.

Many wounded rebel soldiers have been taken from the hospital and placed in the houses of their friends on their parole, to report on their recovery to the nearest commanding officer.

Our wounded are reported as generally doing well. They number here about 300.

The statement in the newspapers that Major PEASE, of the Staff of Major-Gen. BANKS, was instrumental in planning the battle is contradicted, although his presence and advice were of great service to Col. KIMBALL, who commanded the field, under directions from Gen. SHIELDS.

Medical Director KING, of the Medical Corps, and Surgeon JACKSON, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, were present as Volunteers, and rendered efficient aid in clearing the field of the wounded.

GUSTAVE ANSELIN, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, acted as Aid to Col. BAUM, (Chief of Gen. SHIELDS' artillery,) and was severely wounded in the leg.

Col. AMBLER, of the First Virginia Cavalry, rendered great aid to Col. KIMBALL, and was in the hottest of the fight. He has just been informed of his acquittal of the charge of cowardice, instituted against him by Gen. LANDER.

Our cavalry, to-day, brought in two guerrillas from Hampshire, one of whom belonged to SHERTS' mounted militia.

To-day the weather has been painfully gloomy, the rain falling rapidly and freezing on everything it touched.

To-night we were visited with the first thunder-storm of the season.

Gen. SHIELDS continues to improve.

The following is a complete list of casualties in the Fifth Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

Privates.

Pleasant Brown, Henry Hill,
J. W. Nychaus, Martin Halley,
Charles Gill, Henry Sipper,
W. H. Bogart, Peter Hopel,
Wm. B. Majors.

Corporals.

Chas. Talbot, David Johnson,
J. B. Sheridan, Thos. B. Isdell.
Capt. Geo. B. Whitcom, Sergt. David Johnson.

WOUNDED.

First-Lieut. Thos. Starchman.
Sergts. Edwin Swain, Fredk. Fash.

Privates.

Patrick Maloney, Jos. Hunter,
Jacob Kaust, Alonzo Vile,
Peter Keirfort, Fred. Lamporshick,
James Simpson, P. D. Hallam,
J. W. Cleighton, slightly, Alfred Coleman,
Daniel M. Dougall, Alonzo Carnahan, slightly,
Wm. Miller, Chas. Peel, slightly,
Philip Lippard, Teddy Vaughan,
John Nolen, Martin Hoare,
Wm. Frank, H. A. Bulsar,
Jos. Goodall,

Corporals.

Henry Beal, Wm. P. Lands,
Charles Lapp, Thos. Aiken,
Henry Gasbrill, Chas. Cord.
John O. Edwards,

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Additional—W. H. Rocksperger.

WINCHESTER, Monday, March 31.

The report that the wounded in the late battle near Winchester were neglected, is pronounced by Surgeon C. C. KENNEY, Medical Inspector U. S. A., to be totally unfounded. He was ordered hither by the Surgeon-General to investigate the hospital and surgical departments, and if necessary, remove the wounded to Washington, Baltimore, or elsewhere; but he reports that they are well quartered and well treated by the surgeons of the division, and generally doing well. He suggests that it would be inhuman to move them to other places at present. Surgeon KENNEY being intrusted with plenary powers, has sent the sick to Frederick, to make room for the wounded.

Gen. SHIELDS has so far recovered as to be able to start for Strasburgh to-morrow.

Some firing was heard by the officers in Strasburgh yesterday, apparently in the rear of JACKSON'S rendezvous. The cause is not yet known.

The Navy Department and the Merrimac.

To the Editor of the York New-Times:

On the 12th inst., at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called with reference to the attack made by the *Merrimac* upon our naval forces at Hampton Roads, I offered certain resolutions, among which were the following:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the chief cause of this disaster lies in the culpable neglect by which the naval defences in Hampton Roads were suffered to remain, after knowledge of the near completion of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, with no other protection than one steam-frigate, the *Minnesota*; one disabled steam-frigate, the *Roanoke*, (whose shaft, which had been broken for four months, might have been replaced during any two of those months,) and two or three sailing vessels.

2. *Resolved*, That the incapacity and told neglect of the plainest obligations of duty thus evinced by the Navy Department, call for severe censure at the hands of every citizen, and is calculated to excite a just alarm in reference to the security of the other public interests in the charge of that Department.

After an ineffectual attempt to lay these resolutions on the table, and thus stifle debate upon them, they were put to vote; a majority not voting for them, they were not passed in the form in which they were offered, and the resolution No. 2 was not passed at all.

The recent escape of the *Nashville* from Beaufort affords so striking and complete a justification of the rejected resolution, that I think it proper to call the public attention to the fact, in order that these rapidly recurring instances of official incompetency may meet with the censure they deserve.

The *Nashville* went into Beaufort a month ago to-day. The Navy Department were fully apprised that she would be compelled to make an attempt to run the blockade to avoid falling into the hands of BURNSIDE. They also know that no stronger argument could be furnished against the efficiency of the blockade than the fact that the *Nashville* had run the blockade twice, in and out of the same port.

And yet the *Cambridge*, which I understand is an old propeller of a speed of not over seven knots an hour, and a sailing bark, the *Gemsbok*, which could be of no service at all in a calm, were the only vessels stationed to watch and capture one of the fastest sea steamers ever built. Of course she escaped easily.

The worst of treason could hardly inflict greater injury than such gross and inexcusable neglect.

With no other motive than a desire for the speedy crushing out of the rebellion, I have taken a deep interest in the action of our Government, and especially in everything relating to the naval service, and have repeatedly and publicly expressed my conviction of the incompetency of the present administration of the Navy Department. I believe the public share in this conviction. It is discouraging to find that it is of no avail to raise the voice of warning and remonstrance against such flagrant and repeated instances of official delinquency.

Yours, respectfully, C. H. MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Active Operations on the Tennessee River Not Expected Immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 31.

There is nothing important from the Tennessee River. It is not expected that active operations will commence until the arrival of Gen. BUELL'S army, unless our forces are attacked by BEAUREGARD.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. JOHNSON—HIS RECEPTION—TONE OF HIS ADDRESS—FEELING TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT—GOV. JOHNSON'S PLANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 20, 1862.

Several days since I reached Nashville by privilege of the special train provided for Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, now Military Governor of the State, who was accompanied by Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C., from the Knoxville District, who were returning to their distressed State after the brief, though blighting, reign of terror which has afflicted it. I was gratified that circumstances afforded me the opportunity of being in immediate contact with those who, as much from merit as the peculiar relations they occupy to the condition of their State, *are the observed*. As I was an original admirer, and of the same school of politics as that of Messrs. ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, it will not appear strange to any one acquainted with the natural and intellectual attractions of these gentlemen, that I am at this time united with them in feeling and sympathy. It had not been the case, however, with Gov. JOHNSON, whom I had been schooled to oppose, and taught to believe that nothing good could come out of Nazareth. I know him now, however, as I had never known him before. Instead of the politician, I find him the statesman; rather than the man of prejudice, I find him liberal and tolerant in his views, just in his judgment, and slow to censure; rather than repulsive, courteous and inviting in his manner. His friends in Tennessee are legion, and give him a hearty welcome back to the State, and seem desirous to manifest their determination to sustain him in his efforts to restore them to the dignity of position of which they have been robbed by unscrupulous and designing demagogues and traitors; to the accomplishment of which I am satisfied he is devoting himself with an energy that must soon realize to them their anxious wish. It is true there are yet many in Tennessee who are not friendly to Governor JOHNSON'S purpose, and would be gratified to increase the difficulties that already embarrass his efforts. They are powerless, however, to harm, and only excite sympathy and pity rather than anger and resentment.

The friends of the Union abroad as well as in Tennessee have cause to congratulate themselves that such a man occupies the place now filled by Gov. JOHNSON. Conscious that he is dealing with the most delicate period of this rebellion, and appreciating that fact, his acts will be prompted by the most serious and anxious discussion of their propriety. It is not his wish to wield the power at his command to oppress. No! It would be unnatural. The people of Tennessee are his own fellow-countrymen, who have often honored him with their confidence and trust, and I do not believe him capable of abusing them at this time. I have before me the address issued by him on his arrival, the tone of which I very much admire, and the spirit of which, I am confident, is entertained by a large majority of the people of the State. This address reflects the policy which, while it is liberal and just to all, is calculated to encourage the wavering and timid, and is most kindly inviting to those who, untrue to themselves, had departed from their duty as citizens, and arrayed themselves under an unfriendly banner, whose emblem was treason and whose influence was most baneful to morals, virtue and truth. I heartily trust the invitation will be appreciated and respected. I believe it will, for it is true, I know, that very many who at this time serve in the rebel army are not there from inclination or choice, but, in Gov. JOHNSON'S own language, "were carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor."

In reference to the disloyal sentiment in Nashville and Davidson County, there is yet a feeling of resentment to the authority of the Government, and many give to it an unwilling and ungraceful adherence. This feeling, however, is passing away under the liberal and generous policy of the authorities that now prevail. There are encouraging evidences of the disposition of *many* to renounce their sympathy with the rebellion, and to return in good faith to their allegiance, to which they are so gracefully invited by Gov. JOHNSON.

Acquainted as I am with Nashville and its society, I must confess the absence of many familiar faces; they are returning, however, and to-day I met upon the streets a number who, under the false but since corrected impression that the National army might treat them rudely, had fled their homes in fear and anxiety for their personal safety, and who, no doubt, are amazed at the consideration and probity with which the soldiers demean themselves. Nor is it uncommon to hear exclamations of astonishment from the lips of Nashville citizens, and confessions that their minds had been abused as to the true character of the army. They now embrace as friends those whom they so recently regarded as foes. There have been frequent public gatherings since my arrival in Nashville. Each time the crowd is greatly increased. The last demonstration was to honor Mr. ETHERIDGE, the favorite and pride of so many in his own and other States. On this occasion the crowd was immense, and, in its manifestation of approval, was most gratifying to his friends. As to the merits of the speech, I shall only say it was an effort worthy of himself. The most faithful report could scarce do him justice. That which appears in one of the Nashville papers I have seen, is rendered in an unfriendly spirit, imperfect and meanly unjust.

In reference to the manner of putting the State Government into operation I am not informed. It is understood, however, that Gov. JOHNSON has solicited the cooperation and counsel of certain leading citizens of the State who have maintained their loyalty, to aid him in his effort of reorganization. There are with him at this time Messrs. ETHERIDGE, MAYNARD and CONNOLLY F. TRIGG, Esq. The first two gentlemen are known to the public. Mr. TRIGG is a citizen of East Tennessee and a lawyer of high merit. In the last State election he was nominated by the Union men of East Tennessee for Governor; but withdrew, owing to the fact that his residence in the State had not been the length of time (seven years) required by the Constitution of the State to make him eligible to the office. He possesses, however, the confidence of his section, and, I would say, most worthily so. Rev. Dr. WM. G. BROWNLOW, now in the city, and in improved health, is in the enjoyment of his share of public notice. It is given out that Mr. MAYNARD is to address the citizens of Nashville to-night. Mr. MAYNARD is known as a man of the most sterling merit, and what he may say will carry with it a weight and influence to be commanded by but few men in the State. I shall endeavor to hear him.

MADISON.

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 30.

Parson BROWNLOW, of East Tennessee, accompanied by his son, arrived in this city yesterday, and took quarters at the Gibson House. At 9 o'clock the Union Committee met him in the ladies' parlor, and he was welcomed by POLLOCK WILSON, Esq., who alluded with emotion to the services of BROWNLOW in the cause of the Union, and his heroic endurance of persecution. The Parson was much moved by the cordiality of his reception, and commenced speaking with a stammering voice, and eyes filled with tears. He gave some outlines of his political record. He had been for CLAY in 1836, for HARRISON in 1840, for WEBSTER in 1852, for FILLMORE in 1856, for BELL and EVERETT in 1860. Speaking of BELL always reminded him of "pity the sorrows of a poor old man." He (the Parson) had never had any sympathy with Secessionists. He had been offered large bribes to sustain the rebellion; but, though he was a poor man, he was not for sale. He gave an account of his correspondence with JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, all of which he had preserved and would publish in his forthcoming book. He could not express the joy he felt in finding the old Union flag at Nashville. When the army went to East Tennessee he wanted to go along. It was FREMONT'S Department and he was glad of it. FREMONT was his sort of a man, and he wanted to go with him to East Tennessee. There had been a great deal of hanging on one side, and he wished to superintend it on the other. He could say, and without profanity, that the Federal army in East Tennessee would be hailed with a joy only equalled by the hosannahs of the angels when Christ was born.

He never had any sympathy with Disunionists, Secessionists or Abolitionists. He was born in Virginia, and his parents before him. *He is a slaveholder, but he had no hesitancy in saying that when the question came, as it will, "the Union and no Slavery," against "Slavery and no Union," he was for the Union and let Slavery go to the dogs, or where else it may be sent. He was for the Union, above that or any other institution.*

The wicked rebellion, he felt confident, was on its last legs. It is almost played out. When the rebel CRITTENDEN'S army passed him, the men were literally barefooted and almost naked.

The blockade has played sad havoc with them. They were preparing to make a desperate fight at Corinth. If whipped there, their cause was gone. He hoped they would be pursued through the Cotton States to the Peninsula, and then driven into the sea, as were the devils driven from the hogs into the sea of Galilee.

The nigger never was in this rebellion. He was never intended to be. Other causes had produced it, but the guilty were reaping their reward.

After the reception, the Parson took an airing with some gentlemen, driving through Clifton and other attractive suburbs of the city.

He visited the Merchants' Exchange, where he was introduced to the merchants by President BUTLER, and spoke for perhaps half an hour. He showed plainly the marks of the hard times through which he has passed. He is very thin, and his face is haggard, bloodless and deeply marked with suffering and anxiety. He is, however, one of that race of tall, hardy, swarthy, black-haired East Tennesseeans who gave Tennessee her old time glory as the Volunteer State, and were foremost in the battles of ANDREW JACKSON, and with proper care he will soon recover his health.

He gave a touching narrative of his sufferings in prison, of his illness, and the care with which the guards placed over him were doubled when he was so sick he could not turn in bed without assistance. The jail was crowded with Union men. Many sickened and perished miserably in it, and others were taken out and hung. Gen. CARROLL, of the Confederate army, who was at one time a great friend of his, being a Union man until a late period, visited him in jail, and said to him: "BROWNLOW, you ought not to be here." "So I think," the parson responded, "but here I am." The General said the Confederate Court was sitting within a hundred yards of the jail, and if he would take the oath of allegiance, he should be immediately liberated. "Sir," said the parson, looking him steadily in the eye, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to your bogus Government, I will rot in jail, or die here of old age. I don't acknowledge you have a Court. I don't acknowledge you have a Government. It has never been acknowledged by any power on earth, and never will be. Before I would take the oath, I would see the whole Southern Confederacy in the infernal regions, and you on top of it!"

The General indignantly left the jail, remarking "That is d—d plain talk." "Yes Sir-ee," said the Parson. "I am a plain man, and them's my sentiments." Frequently men were taken out of the jail and hung, and the secesh rabble would howl at him, and tell him as he looked out from the jail windows that he was to be hung next. He told them from those windows that he was ready to go to the gallows, and all he asked was one hour's talk to the people before he was swung off, that he might give them his opinion of the mob called the Southern Confederacy. The Parson said he expected to be hanged. He had made up his mind to it. At one time he was tried by Court-martial and in the decision of his case he was within one vote of being sentenced to be hung. There was nothing between him and the gallows but the will of one man, and him a Secessionist. Great God, on what a slender thread hung everlasting things. The jails in East Tennessee and North Alabama were overfull of Union men. The Union men there had never flinched. They stood firm now. The Government, whatever else it did, should immediately relieve them from the grinding and destroying oppression of secession. He related an instance of a young man named JOHN C. HURD, an exemplary citizen and church member, with a wife and two little children, who was convicted of bridge-burning. He was notified but one hour before he was hung that he was to be executed. He asked for a minister of the Gospel to come and sing and pray with him, but was told that praying would not do traitors to the South any good, and he was thus insultingly refused his dying request. But the rebels sent with him to the gallows a miserable, drunken and demoralized chaplain of one of their regiments, who stood on the gallows and told the crowd assembled to see the hanging, that the young man about to be executed had been led into the commission of the crimes for which he was to suffer, by designing men, and was sorry for what he had done. The man about to be hung sprang to his feet, and called out that every word the Chaplain had uttered was false. He was the identical man who had burned the New Creek bridge. He knew what he was about when he did it, and would do it again if he had a chance. They might go on with their hanging. He was ready for it. And they hung him forthwith. The Parson told of an inoffensive citizen, who was pointed out to a party of straggling soldiers, while at work in a field, as a "d—— Unionist." He was at once fired upon, and so mangled that he died within a few hours.

The Parson said it might astonish them, but the greatest negro thieves in the world were the Confederate soldiers. He spoke feelingly on this subject. They had stolen from him a likely negro boy, fourteen years old, and worth a thousand dollars. He had never heard from the boy since he was taken away, and never expected to see him again or to get a cent for him. It was a solemn fact that the Confederate soldiers had stolen more negroes during this war, than all the Abolitionists had stolen for forty years. These soldiers were the off-scourings of the earth. Not one-half of them had ever owned a negro, or were connected by any degree of social affinity or consanguinity with anybody who ever did own a negro. Not only did they steal negroes, but they entered houses and took the clothing from the beds, broke open the drawers, and took all the money and jewelry they could lay their hands upon. They were, emphatically, thieves as well as traitors.

He had recently had a conversation with a secesh lady, who spoke, as usual, of one of the chivalry whipping five Yankees. He asked her about Fort Donelson, &c. She explained that, by saying the people of the Northwest are the sons of emigrants from the South. They were Southern stock, and fought like Southerners. He inquired what of the blue-bellied Yankess under BURNSIDE, but she did not know how that was; in fact, she had heard but little about it.

The parson spoke in animated style, and presently his voice gave signs of failing. He has been troubled with a bronchial affection, and is still weak from the illness contracted during his imprisonment. He remarked that he had not for some months attempted to speak at length in public, and his failing strength admonished him that he must close.

He thanked God that he could see daylight now. The game of the rebellion was pretty near played out. A "little more grape," and we would have them. His motto for the war was "grape shot for the armed masses, and hemp for the leaders."

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESS AS A MEDIUM OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE—THE RESULTS OF A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE—AFFAIRS AT HICKMAN, ETC

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

The *Conestoga*, Lieut. GEORGE M. BLODGETT, now runs regularly between here and Cairo, carrying the mail both ways, and thereby affords us regular communication with the outside world. By this means we get the daily papers, and are enabled, in addition to other valuable information, to learn how matters are progressing here—all of which is, of course, intensely acceptable, besides being, in the case of this point, novel and interesting.

It is through the valuable medium of the Press that we learn that the enemy has twelve guns on one battery, and fifteen on another—that yesterday there were six dismounted at one point, and five at another—that a shell burst, night before last, in a certain locality, whereby immense damage was done to the enemy, and a great many were killed and wounded, as could be seen by the aid of a glass.

When it is known that for the last week we have laid from two to three miles from the nearest batteries, and, added to this distance, there have been clouds of smoke along the horizon, whereby, with the most powerful glass, we are unable to see the enemy and not even his cannon, the value of such information will be at once highly appreciated. After laying for forty-eight hours, unable to catch a single glimpse of the enemy, and not firing at him more than a half dozen shots in the same time, it is inspiring to learn from the daily files that during that period we have dismounted a dozen cannon, killed a score of rebels, shot down a flag-staff, and created in general no small panic among the sons of the sunny and gallant South. It is these accounts which cheer our flagging spirits and encourage us to persevere with the hope of a speedy and glorious end.

Day before yesterday Capt. STEINER made his long looked-for aerial reconnoissance. The balloon was filled on a flatboat, and from thence, by means of a cord, was allowed to ascend slowly a distance of some six hundred feet or thereabouts. The ascent was made from a point about a mile above the Point, and hence was probably not less than three miles from the nearest battery. Capt. STEINER went up first, and after him Col. BUFORD. The day was as smoky as an Indian Summer one, and consequently the prospect was not of the best. However, they succeeded in learning that the rebels had some batteries on the main or Kentucky shore, besides fortifications and guns on the island. This was learned, together with the fact that there is a floating battery on the side of the island and several transports lying at the foot—all of which was eminently satisfactory. We knew all this before, but then it had not been discovered from that particular point of observation, and consequently was novel in one sense if not in another. The tents having disappeared from the banks and the head of the island, it was inferred that they had been removed back, in order to get them out of range. This circumstance was fully corroborated by the aeronaut, to the extent that not being able to see any of the tents, from the atmospheric haze, it was concluded that they had been removed somewhere. No enemy was seen from the balloon, from which circumstance it was inferred either that the rebels, frightened at the uprising of a monstrous unknown object above the National fleet, had run into their holes, or else that the distance being so great, and the atmosphere so hazy, an object the size of a man would be invisible.

The information obtained concerning the guns was somewhat misty and uncertain, and did not at all contain those elements of satisfaction and exactness which distinguished the other points ascertained during the reconnoissances. Several objects were seen which were probably neither stumps, logs or 4-horse wagons, and hence in all likelihood were guns; but how many or of what calibre, or exactly how located, could not be learned, owing to their minuteness and their great distance from the observer.

Taken in all, the balloon reconnoissance was eminently satisfactory, with few exceptions, arising from the great distance, the smallness of the objects, and hazeniss of the atmosphere.

Night before last, a reconnoissance was made by some of Col. BUFORD'S men, who succeeded in capturing several soldiers, from whom considerable valuable information was obtained. Among other things they stated that up to Monday night, our fire had killed 67 men, and wounded about 150, a large share of whom were negroes.

As I stated in a former letter, owing to the annoyances caused by rebels at Hickman, a National force of some 500 men had been stationed there to keep alive the small amount of Union feeling which has existed in the place since the war broke out. Yesterday Dr. CATLETT, a resident of Hickman, came down here and represented that the rebels were gathering in force at Union City, and would probably make an attack upon our forces, if they were not strengthened.

Col. BUFORD immediately sent a letter to Gen. STRONG, at Cairo, and probably ere this a sufficient force has been sent there to protect the position. Dr. CATLETT is one of thirteen in Hickman who, in the face of most fearful pressure, persistently refused to abate one jot of their loyalty to the Union, and who steadfastly, all through the dark days of Kentucky, hoped and worked for her emancipation. A portion of them were imprisoned at Memphis, the balance were outraged and insulted beyond all belief; yet they remained true—their faith in the Government never for a moment wavered. The Doctor tells me that a majority of the inhabitants are, and ever have been, true to the Union, but in most cases have been forced into the necessity of either keeping silent, or of feigning a reverence for the Confederate Government. Others, who have been misled by the demagogues of treason, are now being undeceived; and, subjected to the healthful influences of National men and literature, are rapidly becoming loyal.

Tuesday night the Union citizens, together with many who have heretofore held strong secession sentiments, as a testimonial of their esteem, gave a supper to the officers of the National force stationed at this place. The utmost good feeling prevailed, a full interchange of opinions ensued, and, after a lengthened sitting, the party separated, mutually and highly pleased with each other and the occasion. Many citizens, who fled in terror at the approach of the National troops have returned, and generally the utmost confidence and good feeling pervades the entire community.

Here there is absolutely no news. The mortars fire an occasional shot—the gunboats join the chorus at still longer and more irregular intervals. The main object of the fleet is delayed till the consummation of some minor, but important details, till which time nothing of importance can or will occur. It is more than probable that the fleet will be detained here another full week, and quite possibly longer.

There are no lack of arrivals here from Memphis and other points below, all of whom agree in the statement that the rebels are preparing a formidable naval armament at New-Orleans, whose destination is the Upper Mississippi. I do not wish to be an alarmist, but there is certainly ground for belief that there is no inconsiderable danger to be apprehended from that quarter.

If the reports be true, their fleet is of a character that will sweep ours from the Father of Waters as certainly as the *Cumberland* went down before the *Merrimac*. The consequences of a successful opening of this river, from below, are of a frightful magnitude, and will not for a moment bear contemplation. While it is to be hoped that fears of such a thing are groundless, the fact that such a result at least may occur at any time, should receive instant attention in the proper quarters. A prompt effort in the right direction will put the successful resistance of a rebel fleet beyond a doubt—a short delay may be productive of consequences that one turns from with terror. There are too many valuable interests on the Mississippi, and especially at Cairo and St. Louis, to be lightly risked. They should be put in a position that will raise them above the slightest doubt as to their safety.

The *Benton* is our best protection, and she is but a trifle better than an unwieldy failure. While her powers of resistance are undoubted, she has not motion enough to render her efficient in a majority of offensive and defensive operations. It is probably to some extent in view of the threatening appearance of the horizon in the direction of New-Orleans, that Flag-Officer FOOTE proceeds so cautiously with his present work. The fortifications here can, most undoubtedly, be taken by an assault such as was made at Henry and Donelson, yet in doing this, half the boats would probably be disabled, and thus our present not over-strong naval defences be most materially weakened, rendering the ascent of the river by hostile armed boats a matter of comparative ease. Persons who are disposed to blame the apparent slowness of our progress will find in these suggestions matter for reflection.

The enemy pay but little attention to us, further than to open upon any transport which may happen to drop below the Point in rounding to. GALWAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

The bill to incorporate the Newburgh Home of the Friendless, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to encourage investments of small sums in State Stocks, was reported favorably.

The bill for correcting the error in the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn, was passed.

The bill re-districting the Congressional Districts of the State, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill amending the present Excise laws was then considered until the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 31.

Several petitions were presented in favor of the Broadway Railroad and Metropolitan Health bills.

The following bills were reported favorably:

For the protection of State bridges.

To amend the Long Island Railroad bill.

To repeal the law for the formation of Town Insurance companies.

To amend the Long Island Railroad charter.

The following bills were reported for the consideration of the House:

To incorporate the State Homœopathic Society.

To provide for the completion of the Chenango Canal.

The following bills were made the special order for Friday:

To provide for lowering the State dam at Phenix.

To ascertain the expense and practicability of making slack water navigation in the Alleghany River from the Genesee Valley Canal to Great Valley Creek.

The general bill for the construction of Railroads in cities by the State was reported unfavorably.

The bill to extend the route and time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad, was passed.

The "Concert Saloon" bill, and the bill loaning the People's College $10,000, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Cities to report his bill, authorizing the construction of railroads in all the streets, lanes and avenues of New-York.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rules.

Mr. CORY called for a report from the same Committee on the bill regulating the rates of fare of New-York Railroads, when the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Assembly took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BANKS gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule requiring two-thirds to move forward a bill, so far as it relates to the Broadway Railroad bill. The object is to move forward by a majority vote.

Mr. MCLEOD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to appropriate $10,000 to the Trustees of the Industrial Farm Association.

The report of the State Engineer in regard to the enlargement of the Champlain Canal and the locks of the Erie Canal. Referred to the Committee on Canals for action.

Mr. DEWEY introduced a resolution to allow each member to-morrow, on calling the roll, to move forward one bill. Laid on the table.

The motion for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Wednesdays was laid over.

On motion of Mr. MCLEOD, the Spring-street Railroad bill was referred to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees and prescribe the punishment of arson, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the law concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife, was next taken up.

Mr. PAYNE moved to amend the bill so as to retain in the original act the clause giving husband and wife joint guardianship over children. Messrs. Pryne, Andrus, Pringle, Pierce, Scholefield and Redington spoke in favor of the motion. Messrs. Alvord, Stetson, Wheeler, Houghton, P. E. Haven, Tracy, Ogden and Porter opposed it. The motion was lost—29 to 35.

Mr. PRINGLE moved to add a section to provide that the husband shall not bind a child an apprentice without the written consent of the wife. Adopted. Several amendments offered were lost. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee on the Metropolitan Health bill: Messrs. Benedict, Pringle, Gray, Halsey, Bin, Lamont, P. E. Havens, Bowen and Coddington.

Mr. BANKS moved to make the Broadway Railroad bill the special order for Tuesday. Before taking the question, adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The cold glitter of fashionable life, as reflected in Mr. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," may well leave the mind in doubt as to whether civilization has benefitted the upper circles of English society in the same ratio that it has dropped gentleness into the hearts of the ruder classes. Whether, in fact, there is not a limit to the refining process. The characters portrayed by the author are prodigiously polished, but it is by the process of rubbing against something as hard as themselves. Their conversation has the fitful sparkle of the firefly, and is scattered with as little purpose. Politeness becomes not only a duty, but a ceremony; and yet in its stony-heartedness, it is worse than barbaric. Fortunately, for the sake of the emotional interest of an otherwise almost intellectual play, Mr. BOURCICAULT has preserved some freshness of feeling in his female characters, and has been peculiarly happy in the delineation of an aged minister—*Jesse Rural*—whose snowy pow is the warmest and most lovable object in the play. Amid the clash of conversational weapons, words of tenderness and simplicity are dropped by these characters, and hence that happy mixture of dialogue which delights the listener. The plot is one of Mr. BOURCICAULT'S best, and the construction almost faultless. The distribution last evening was admirable, and we hardly know on whom to bestow the most praise. Mr. BLAKE merited the call before the curtain which he received at the end of the second act: his performance of *Jesse Rural* is, without doubt, his best effort. Mrs. HOEY was delightfully vivacious as the widow, Miss GANNON all that could be desired as *Miss Rocket*, and Messrs. FISHER, SMITH, YOUNG and FLOYD merited the heartiest approval. The comedy has been finely mounted and was a complete success. It will have many repetitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The serious artists of this well-managed establishment returned to it last evening after a temporary absence, occasioned by the production of the "Colleen Bawn." The play of "Damon and Pythias" was given with a cast which included the names of Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack and Shewell, and Mesdames J. W. Wallack and Gladstone. With such an array of talent, it is almost superfluous to say that it was well acted. The comedy of the "Dramatist," in which Mr. WHEATLEY and Mrs. SEYMOUR appeared, concluded the evenings entertainment.

Board of Councilmen

TAPPING THE CROTON AQUEDUCT—HONORS TO PARSON BROWNLOW—THE NEW-YORK TIMES AN OFFICIAL PAPER—HARBOR DEFENCES PROPOSED.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday, the President, Mr. PINCKNEY, in the Chair. A resolution, granting permission to tap the Croton Aqueduct at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, the expense thereof to be borne by the residents of that vicinity and parties interested, and, as the present wording obviated the objections of the Mayor in his veto on the subject, it was adopted. after some discussion. A resolution to place a gas lamp in Clinton-street, brought out the fact that one of the members was about to open a public garden, and wished the lamp there, and, after piling amendment upon amendment, it was adopted as offered.

Mr. LENT offered a resolution tendering the use of the Governor's Room to Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, on his arrival in this City, for the purpose of seeing such of our fellow-citizens as may choose to call upon him to express their honor of his loyalty, and their sympathy with his sufferings, It was adopted unanimously. The same gentleman offered a resolution extending aid and comfort to wounded soldiers arriving in the City, the same to be carried out under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs, which was adopted. A number of unimportant petitions were appropriately referred, and several reports were laid over under the rule.

The resolution from the other Board making the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper was concurred in by a vote of 16 to 7, viz.: Affirmative, Messrs. Barney, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice and Long—16. Negative, Messrs. Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Webster, Pinckney and Trotter—7. Absent, McDermond.

The communication from the Mayor on the subject of the Harbor Defences, as presented to the other Board and then published in the morning papers, was received, and having been read, Mr. ORTON stated the condition of this subject before the Legislature, and offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature on behalf of the City, to secure adequate protection for the harbor of New-York, and to urged the passage of the bill now before the Legislature on this subject, and in case no action is taken by the Legislature upon any bill, that the Mayor memorialize the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the City of New-York to incur the expense necessary for that purpose, as suggested in the Mayor's communication, and to issue bonds therefor; and, further, that a Committee of three from each Board be selected to confer with our representatives at Albany.

Mr. BARNEY objected to the constitution of the Commission as proposed by the Mayor, and after some discussion, Messrs. BARNEY and ORTON taking the principal part, Mr. JONES moved to lay the whole matter over, which was opposed by Mr. ORTON, in view of the great importance of the subject. The motion to lay the subject over was lost by a decided vote, and Mr. HOGAN said he was convinced that the whole matter had been arranged, and he would vote against it. Mr. ORTON said the only arrangement he knew of was that he had seen the Mayor about a week ago, and he had urged him, if he wanted the City business attended to, he had best make his communication to this Board, as they were in the habit of meeting every night they advertised.

Mr. BARNEY offered an amendment requesting the Mayor to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of the act now pending before that body, and, in case of its rejection, to urge the passage of a law giving the City authority to incur an expense, not exceeding $500,000 for that purpose, but it was withdrawn.

The matter was finally disposed of by adopting the first resolution offered by Mr. ORTON, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to memorialize the Legislature of this State for the immediate passage of an act to provide adequate means for protecting the harbor and City of New-York against the approach of iron-clad vessels-of-war.

The Board proceeded with some unimportant routine business, and adjourned until Monday.

Large Fire in Wall-Street.

DAMAGE OVER $35,000.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of No. 107 Wall-street, corner of Front, occupied by JOHN T. BRADY, a wine and liquor broker. The flames soon extended to No. 105 Wall-street, occupied by BRANDON & FULLER, produce merchants, and from thence to Nos. 111 and 113 Front-street, adjoining. The interior of No. 111 Front-street was entirely burned out. Messrs. CARPENTER & HARRISON, produce merchants, occupied the latter building. Their loss is over $25,000. They are insured in the Home, Knickerbocker and United States Insurance Companies. The aggregate loss sustained by the other occupants of the buildings burned, is estimated at about $14,000, consisting mostly of wines, furniture, fixtures and samples. The fire is believed to have originated from a stove in the office of Mr. BRADY, at No. 107 Wall-street. An alarm of fire was given that evening previous from this place. Several fire companies made their appearance, and put out the fire as it was then believed, and two Policemen and the Insurance Patrol were placed there to watch the premises. From that time until 3 o'clock, when the fire again broke out, it was smouldering in the building.

The following are the principal losses and insurances:

Messrs. CARTWRI